

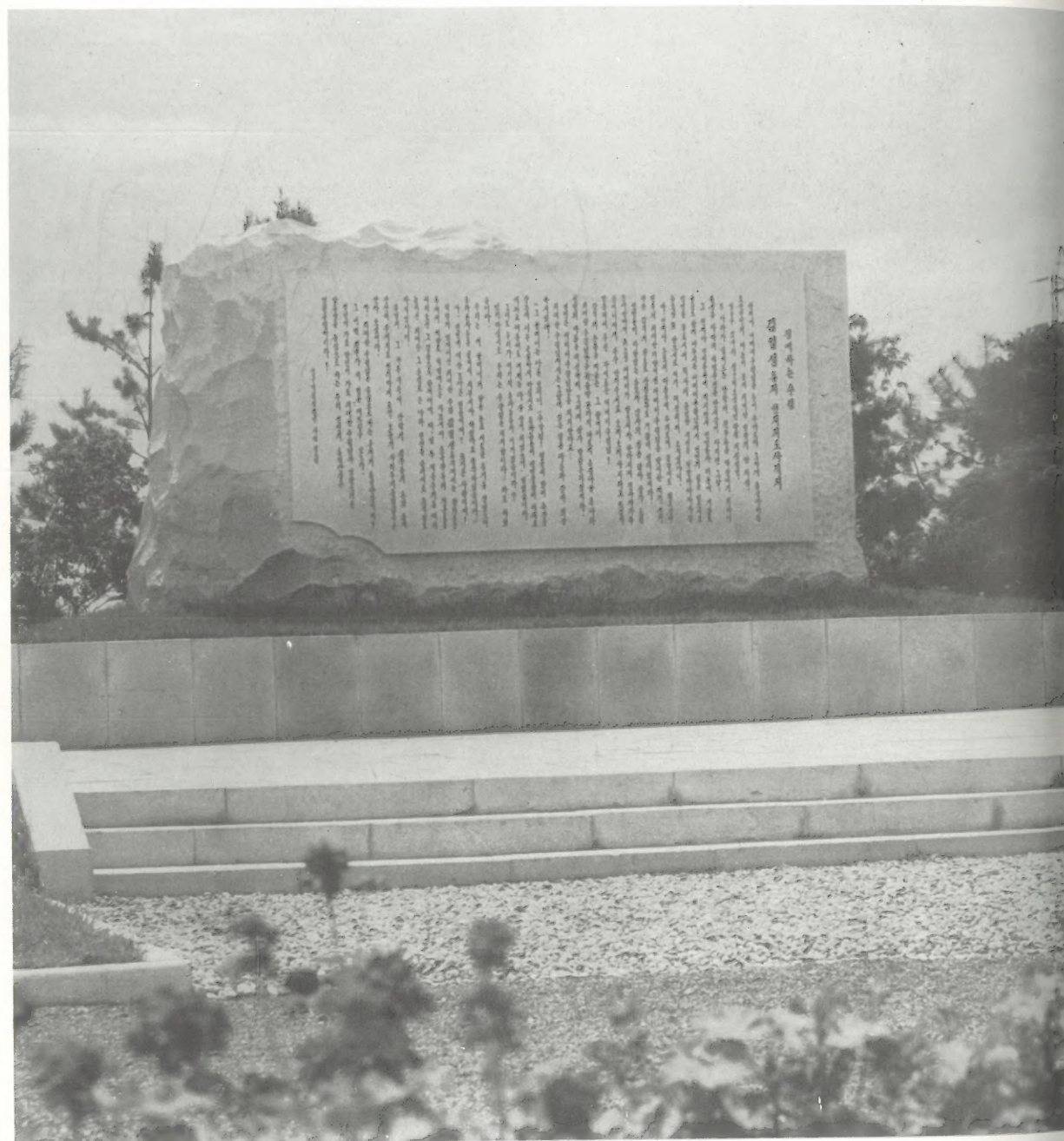
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Korea Today

9  
1978





**THE GREAT LEADER COMRADE KIM IL SUNG ALWAYS  
FINDS HIMSELF AMONG PEOPLE**

*The Establishment  
of the People's Government*



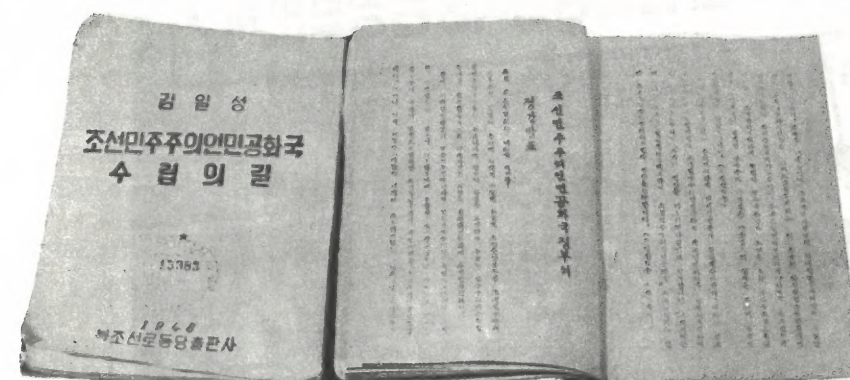


The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung announces the Programme of the Government at the First Session of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly

## The Establishment of the People's Government

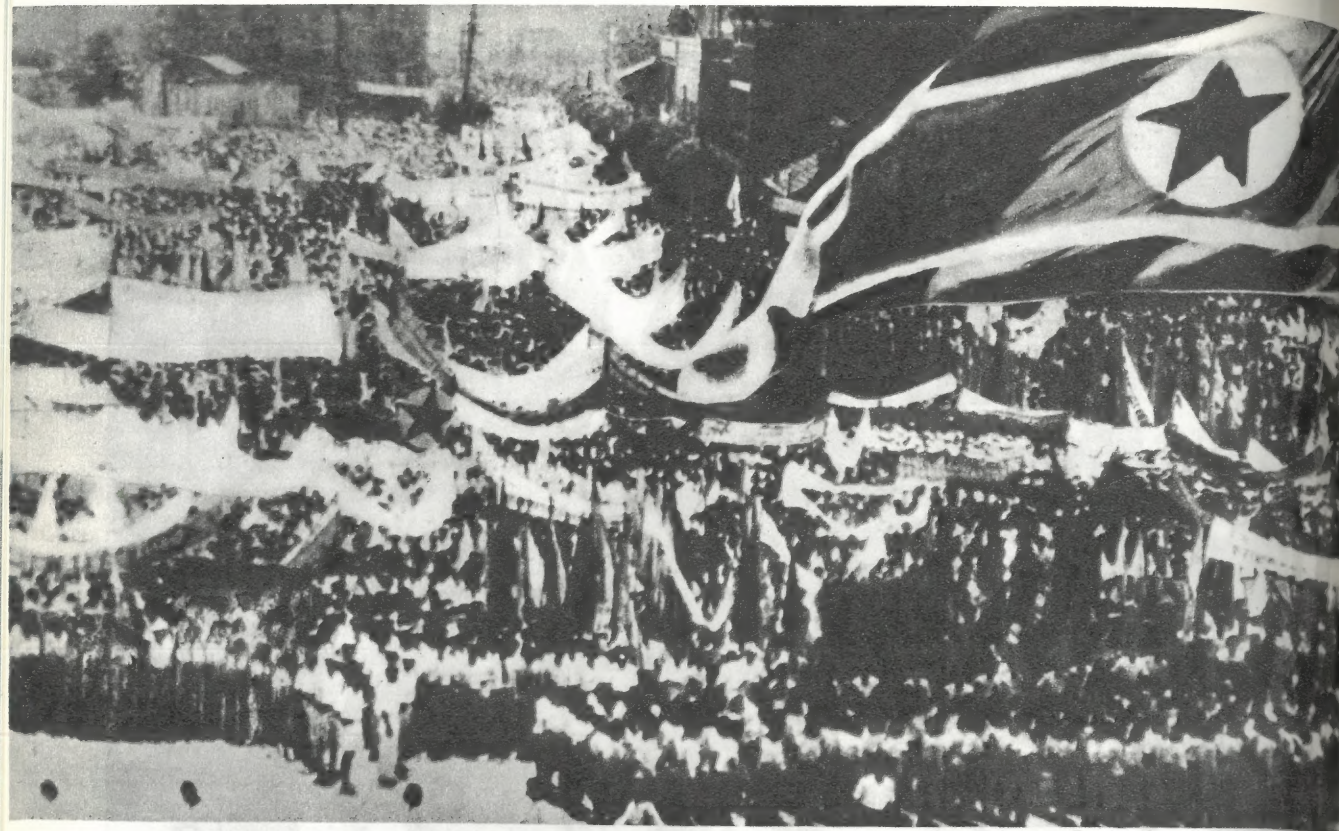


The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is appointed as Premier of the Cabinet at the First Session of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly



The Programme of the DPRK Government published by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on September 10, 1948





The Pyongyang mass rally to celebrate the founding of the DPRK

People parade through streets in support of the establishment of the DPRK



# Korea Today

No. 9 (264) 1978

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# 30 Years under The Banner of The DPRK

## 30 Years of the DPRK, The Glorious Fatherland

Our people greet significantly the 30th birthday of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), our glorious fatherland, with high revolutionary and national pride.

The DPRK, founded and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, is an heir to the brilliant traditions of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. It is a great revolutionary gain won by our people through an arduous struggle against the internal and external enemies.

Just when our nation was hovering between life and death, the great leader, shouldering the destinies of the fatherland and nation, took the leadership of the revolution. He overthrew the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism and liberated the country by leading the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to brilliant victory. In the course, he grew the strong historical roots of an independent sovereign state.

In the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, he scientifically analyzed the tasks of our revolution and the socio-

class relations in our country and laid down a Juche-oriented line of building the government—a line of establishing a people's government based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and resting on the united front of the broad popular masses. According to this line, a people's revolutionary government, a unique form of power, was set up and policies for the people followed in the guerrilla bases. In the course experiences were gained in building the people's government and a great many revolutionary core elements trained.

Thanks to this brilliant revolutionary tradition, our people could establish a new type of people's government without loss of time, carry out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and succeed in the historic cause to found our Republic even in such a complex situation after liberation.

Our Republic founded by the great leader is an independent socialist state, which, guided by the immortal Juche idea in its activities, fights for the victory of the cause



of socialism and a genuine state of workers and peasants, whose masters are the working masses and all of whose people exercise sovereignty.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"Our people's government is a genuine people's power which represents the interests of the working people and serves them."** ("Let Us Further Strengthen People's Government", Eng. ed., p. 10.)

Our Republic, an heir to the brilliant revolutionary traditions established during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, is a genuine people's power which deems it its duty to guard and protect the interests of the working masses and gives full scope to socialist democracy in its activities.

Socialist democracy effected in our country today is the best democracy that allows genuine freedom and rights extensively and practically for the masses of the working people in all areas of state and social life.

With the establishment of the Republic, our people became a powerful and dignified nation whom no one else dares to touch, the proud people of an independent sovereign state and our country entered the international arena on a par with all large and small countries of the world.

During the past three decades of its existence our Republic has covered a path of victorious struggle, making epoch-making changes and resplendent achievements as a weapon of the socialist revolution and construction, under the wise guidance of the great leader.

In the days of peaceful construction, the power of the Republic, which has traversed a road of struggle shining with victory and glory under the great banner of Juche, attained great successes in the struggle to restrict capitalist development in the economic field, prepare for the socialist transformation of the relations of production and build up the foundation of an independent national economy, while breaking down the

resistance of the overthrown exploiting classes.

Its struggle to go over to the socialist revolution in the northern half of the country following the democratic revolution and our people's creative labour were temporarily interrupted by the brigandish armed invasion launched by the US imperialists and their lackeys to crush our Republic in its infancy.

In this grave situation our Party and the Government of our Republic mobilized the entire people to a heroic war of resistance against the enemies, in response to the militant call "Everything for Victory in the War!" of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Supreme Commander.

Our people and People's Army men and officers defended our Republic, fully displaying patriotic devotion and unexcelled mass heroism and even giving their lives at the front and in the rear, and defeated the US imperialist aggressors.

Our people's victory in the Fatherland Liberation War was a convincing demonstration of the inexhaustible vitality and invincible might of our Republic. It showed clearly that any imperialist aggressors cannot conquer a people who fight a righteous struggle, holding power in their hands.

Following the original policy presented by the respected and beloved leader the power of our Republic accelerated the socialist transformation of the old production relations on a full scale and established the undivided sway of socialist production relations in town and country in a short time after the war and set up the most advanced socialist system free from exploitation and oppression on our land for the first time in history.

It mightily promoted the Chollima Movement, faithfully following the basic line of economic construction on giving priority to the growth of heavy industry simultaneously with the development of light industry and agriculture, and thus developed the produc-

tive forces steadily at a high rate and laid the solid foundations of an independent national economy.

It thoroughly implemented the line of socialist industrialization set forth by the great leader. As a result, our industrial production made a great annual increase of 19.1 per cent, averaged over the entire period of the country's industrialization, and the difficult and complex task of industrialization—which had taken the capitalist countries a full century or even a few centuries—was creditably accomplished in a short time after the war, in only 14 years.

Our heroic working class implemented the great leader's line of technical revolution with three major tasks and his Juche-oriented policy of industrial building. The result was that the Six-Year Plan was fulfilled a year and four months ahead of schedule in terms of total industrial output value, the working people were freed considerably from arduous and tough labour and in 1976 the goals of the Six-Year Plan were completely attained in all fields of the national economy.

Upholding the three red banners of ideological, technical and cultural revolutions unfurled by him, today the entire working people in the northern half of the Republic are bringing about upsurge after upsurge in production on all fronts of socialist construction for the pre-schedule fulfilment of the new Second Seven-Year Plan.

Through an arduous struggle for the revolution and construction, during 30 years of its existence, the Republic has gained great successes in all domains of politics, the economy and culture, and its might increased greatly.

The power of the Republic has successfully carried out the socialist revolution and is now accelerating the socialist construction dynamically.

In our country the political freedom and

rights of the working people are practically guaranteed and the state responsibly looks after their material and cultural life.

All the working people in our country have genuine freedom and rights and lead a fully independent and creative life under the care of the state and society.

Our people's power strove to revolutionize and working-classize the whole of society through an intensified ideological revolution. In consequence, it has a firm political footing and the rock-firm politico-ideological unity of the whole people based on the worker-peasant alliance has been attained and all the people, firmly rallied around the great leader with one thought and will, are striving to complete the Juche cause. The iron unity and cohesion of our people based on the great Juche idea is the solid foundation of our Republic's social system and the sure guarantee of all our victories.

In a very short time the power of our Republic ridded the economy of colonial lopsidedness and healed the war wounds, and built an independent national economy and admirably carried out the historic task of industrialization. So our once backward colonial agricultural country has turned into a socialist industrial state of a strong independent national economy.

Today our independent national economy is developing steadily at a high rate, unaffected by any worldwide economic upheavals, and produces all things needed to promote the people's welfare and build defences.

Through the cultural revolution the power of the Republic has turned ours into a land of education, where all people, irrespective of age, learn, and a land where science and socialist literature and art are in full brilliant bloom.

Through the thorough implementation of the great leader's line of self-defence, the power of the Republic has built up defence



capabilities strong enough to beat off any attack of the enemy and firmly guard the country's security and the revolutionary gains.

The Government of the Republic has advanced a great number of reasonable proposals for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and has consistently striven to realize them.

All the victories and successes gained by our people in the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction under the banner of the Republic are the brilliant fruition of the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader, and they represent the proud victory of the immortal Juche idea.

The reality of the northern half of the Republic that has steadily prospered and developed under the revolutionary banner of Juche idea unfurled by the great leader has a great inspiring influence on the south Korean people.

The south Korean people, who are undergoing untold miseries and sufferings from the colonization policy of US imperialism and the traitorous dependence on the outside forces of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, are resolutely fighting for the reunification of the country, the earnest desire of our people, greatly longing for the northern half of the Republic prospering daily under the banner of Juche idea.

The grateful sunshine from the Republic gets to the faraway foreign lands.

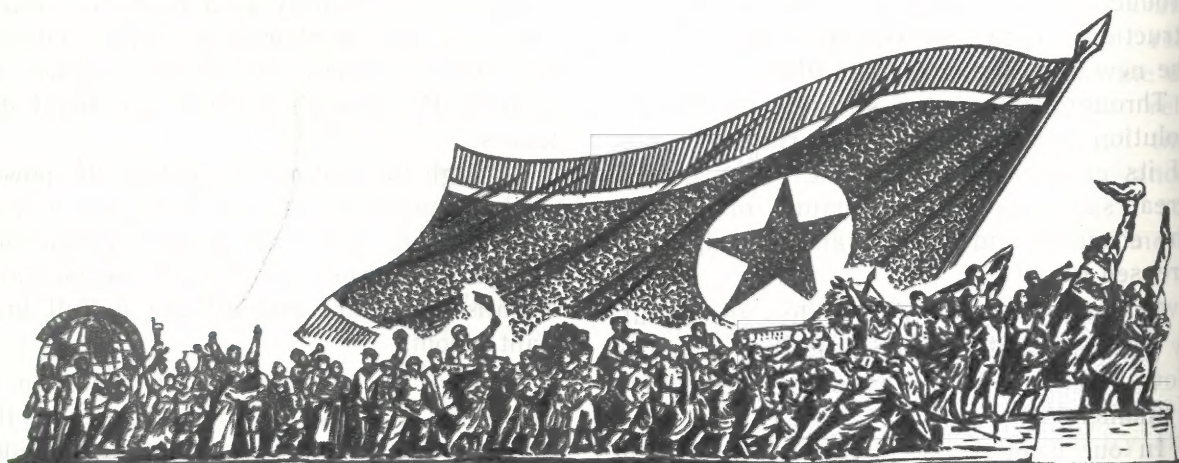
In the past the overseas Korean nationals had been roughly treated and insulted as a colonial, stateless people.

But today they are leading a proud life as overseas citizens of the Republic and vigorously fighting for the independent reunification of the country.

Thanks to the energetic external activities of the great leader and the independent foreign policy of the Government of the Republic our country's international position has risen higher and the world progressive people's voice supporting the just cause of our people for the independent reunification of the country is getting louder every day.

Our people offer the highest honour and deepest thanks to the respected and beloved leader, the great founder and guide of the Republic, who has made them legitimate masters of the socialist independent sovereign country and provided them with boundless happiness and a bright future, and are full of a firm determination to follow and be faithful to him forever.

Bright is the future of our socialist country, our Republic founded and led by the great leader and independent, self-supporting and self-defensive, and greater victory and glory are in store for it.



## *In the Historic Days of Establishing Genuine People's Government*

Our people significantly mark the 30th birthday of our Republic this year.

Looking at the flag of our Republic fluttering in the clear and blue September sky, our people fondly recollect the historic days, immediately after the August 15, 1945 liberation, when the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung worked energetically to set up a genuine people's revolutionary government.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"The Democratic People's Republic of Korea represents a political power which inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle waged by the Korean Communists and other patriots; and it is the great revolutionary achievement of our people, won through an arduous struggle against the internal and external enemies under the leadership of our Party."**

The great leader led the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory and liberated the country, and, together with the Korean People's Revolutionary Army men, returned home in triumph.

Back to the longed-for homeland with the respected and beloved leader, the sun of the nation and the legendary hero, the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters' joy knew no bounds.

They earnestly hoped he would spend the historic first night in the motherland pleasantly with them and he knew it full well. But the interests of the revolution were more important to him than his own rest and he was busy in making arrangements

for building a Party and a people's government, sending many of them to different places. And he was very sorry to send them without sharing good meal with them in the liberated country.

He met representatives of workers, peasants and working intellectuals and kindly taught them what to do to establish a genuine state for the people.

The days that followed were also too busy for him to put off his war-scorched uniform.

On August 20, 1945, shortly after liberation he delivered his historic speech "On Building the Party, State and Armed Forces in the Liberated Homeland" to military and political cadres, in which he clearly pointed out the road to the Korean people and their immediate fighting tasks. And he worked, forgetting to eat, sleep and rest, to implement them.

Many difficulties and obstacles lay in the way of our struggle to establish a political power.

In order to reduce our country to their colony, the US imperialists who occupied south Korea in place of the Japanese imperialists, suppressed the patriotic struggle of the south Korean people at the point of the bayonet and sent saboteurs and wreckers into the north to frustrate our struggle to create a new state.

Renegades from the revolution, political brokers and Right and "Left" opportunists, posing as "patriots" and "revolutionaries," attempted to disperse and weaken the revolutionary forces and satisfy their dirty political lust.



Our liberated people, therefore, did not know where to go and what to do.

At this very juncture, the great leader, basing himself on the precious experience gained in building a people's government during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, set forth the line of establishing a people's power, went out to factories and farms to talk with workers and peasants even in complex circumstances, made speeches clearly showing teachers, intellectuals and students of political schools their way and lectured before them, writing the gist on the blackboard with dynamic stroke.

He paid special attention to the work of setting up and strengthening local people's committees which would be the political basis of a central government organ to be established and energetically promoted this work.

On October 14, 1945 he made a historic speech calling upon all the nation to unite and build a democratic, sovereign and independent state at the Pyongyang mass meeting held to welcome his triumphant return home. On October 18, he attended a meeting of the South Pyongan Provincial People's Political Committee and clearly explained the tasks of the people's power.

One day in November 1945, he called a functionary of the Pyongyang City People's Committee to his residence and kindly told him about what he should do as an official of the power organ. Several days after, he sent functionaries of the Party Central Committee to help the work of the Pyongyang City People's Committee.

In order to awaken politically the workers and peasants who had become the masters

of the political power and make them the main force in building a new state, one day he went to see the workers of the Kangson Steel Works without visiting his longed-for native place, Mangyongdae, within hailing distance of the road to the works, and another day he visited peasants at the north-western tip of the country.

Only under his energetic guidance and deep concern our people could destroy completely the old colonial ruling machinery of the Japanese imperialists and establish the local people's committees by themselves without loss of time even in the difficult and complex circumstances immediately after liberation, and search out and purge pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation in good time and improve and reinforce the people's power organs.

The local people's committees seized administrative power and guarded and managed public, industrial and traffic establishments. The people's life was gradually stabilized and all branches of the national economy were restored. This urgently needed guidance to different branches of the national economy and the establishment of economic links between provinces.

With this in view, he established ten administrative bureaus in the northern half of the country. Thus a solid groundwork was laid for setting up a central power organ in north Korea.

Now the establishment of a central power organ became pressing.

He promptly grasped this need and set to the work to set it up without delay.

He formed a preparatory committee for establishing a central power organ of north

### ~~~~~ 30 Years Under the Banner of the DPRK ~~~~~

Korea with democratic political parties and social organizations as the main constituents and actively pushed ahead with its work. He pointed out the concrete orientation of work to the members of the committee and gave them assignments, and he himself worked out documents.

He spent all the night before the historic conference for the establishment of the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea (PPCNK), making preparations for it. The next morning he forgot to have breakfast.

In reflection of the unanimous desire of our people, his secretary and aide earnestly asked him to have breakfast to attend the conference. He heartily grinned at them, saying: Now we have a historic moment as you know. After the proclamation of the PPCNK, I'll have breakfast and make up for even what I have skipped. Then you will be glad.

The glorious day when our people had their genuine revolutionary government wrote such an immortal epic of great love into history.

On the historic day, February 8, 1946, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung convened a conference of representatives of the north Korean democratic political parties, social organizations, administrative bureaus and people's committees, made a historic report, "On the Present Political Situation in Korea and the Organization of the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea," and proclaimed the birth of the PPCNK to the world.

The conference made him Chairman of the

PPCNK according to the unanimous will of the attendants of the conference and the entire people.

It was a stirring moment.

Long live General Kim Il Sung!

Cheers shook heaven and earth.

All people sang the song of glory, the song of loyalty, looking at the sky over Pyongyang, and boundless joy and emotion gripped the whole land.

With the establishment of the PPCNK by the great leader, our people became the true masters of the country for the first time in their history and had a powerful weapon to build a new life by themselves, taking their destiny in their hands.

In February 1947, after the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution in our country, he set up the People's Committee of North Korea and led it to carry out the socialist revolution. On September 9, 1948 the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—the sole sovereign and independent state and glorious fatherland of our nation—was established.

With the most powerful and dignified and indestructible revolutionary government our people came to move from victory to victory.

Today our people live a perfectly happy life in the ever-prosperous socialist country. Looking back on the historic days of establishing the genuine people's government, they regard it as their greatest honour and happiness to enjoy the guidance of the great leader and renew their resolution to fight on energetically to hasten the complete victory of socialism under his leadership.





## Brilliant Achievements

The DPRK has covered a path of struggle bright with epoch-making changes and proud achievements and made a great leap forward towards progress and civilization for 30 years of its existence.

Chollima Korea, a powerful socialist industrial state in the East, boasts of an independent modern industry, advanced agriculture and all other branches of the national economy equipped with modern techniques.

Culture and arts are in brilliant blossom and town and country are getting more beautiful each day.

Our people have made great progress in their efforts for the complete victory of socialism through the energetic conduct of the three—ideological, technical and cultural—revolutions and they enjoy a happy and worthy life under the banner of the ever-prospering and developing DPRK.

The birth of our Republic and its conversion into such a mighty country, independent, self-supporting and self-defensive, as we see today—this great victory is the precious fruition of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's protracted energetic activities and wise guidance dedicated to the establishment of a prosperous socialist independent and sovereign state; it is a convincing demonstration of the correctness and indestructible vitality of his Juche idea.

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### Independent Modern Industry

Our people's socialist economic construction under the banner of the Republic was temporarily interrupted by the war forced upon them by the US imperialists. After the war it passed through three stages—the stage of rehabilitation and construction, the stage of laying the foundations of industrialization and the stage of completing industrialization.

Our Party and the Government of our Republic held fast to the basic line of socialist economic construction on giving priority to the growth of heavy industry simultaneously with the development of light industry and agriculture in the whole period of socialist economic construction.

With the mighty progress of socialist economic construction the war wounds were healed in a brief time after the war, the colonial lopsidedness of the economy was eliminated, a modern Juche industry was created with the engineering industry at the core and the technical reconstruction of all branches of the national economy was dyna-

Part of the spinning shop of the February 8 Vinalon Complex



mically promoted. Our industry developed at a very high rate during socialist industrialization.

The value of our gross industrial output in 1970 was 11.6 times that in 1956—13.3 times as much in the manufacture of the means of production and 9.3 times as much in consumer goods. This meant that industrial production had made a great annual increase of 19.1 per cent, averaged over the entire period of industrialization from 1957 to 1970.

In 1976, our industrial production was 2.5 times that in 1970, with the output of the means of production gaining a 2.6-fold increase and the production of consumer goods attaining a 2.4-fold increase.

In 1977 our industry turned out more products than in the first five years of the previous Seven-Year Plan, and put out only in five days the same volume of products as was turned out in the whole year of 1944 before liberation.

Industry as a whole has developed rapidly, and this is especially true of heavy industry.

Our Party's line in the building of heavy industry was to create our own solid bases of heavy industry which would be able to produce at home most of the raw materials, fuel, power, machines and equipment needed for the development of the national economy by relying on the rich natural resources and sources of raw materials in our country. In order to build such heavy industry bases, we rehabilitated, reconstructed and expanded war-torn factories in this field and at the same time, built new industrial branches and a number of new factories and enterprises.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"Today we have a powerful heavy industry with all its key branches, and its capacity has increased considerably."** (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. VI, p. 319.)

In particular, the engineering industry, the core of heavy industry and the basis of technical progress, has undergone a qualitative change.

In the pre-liberation days our country could not even make simple farm implements properly on account of lack of its own en-



Production of ordered equipment is stepped up at the Ryongsong Machine Plant

gineering industry.

Our Government gave priority to the establishment of our own powerful engineering industry and directed great efforts to it.

As a result, modern large machine factories mushroomed and a powerful engineering industry came into being.

Engineering industry's share in the total value of industrial output rose from 7.4 per cent in 1948 to 31.4 per cent in 1967. In 1971 the output of engineering industry was 569 times that immediately after liberation. We meet domestic needs on our own for most of machines and equipment and export some of them.

Our engineering industry produces various large machine tools including 6,000-ton presses, 18-metre turning lathes, 20-metre lathes and 400-mm drilling machines, such modern excavation equipment as 5,000-metre drills, 300-hp bulldozers and 10-cubic metre heavy excavators, such large power equipment as 50,000-kva generators and 200,000-kva transformers, and 60-ton freight cars, "Kumsong"-model diesel locomotives, 2,500-hp medium-speed engines, 3,000-hp high-speed engines and 20,000-ton ships. It also turns out and supplies complete sets of plants for metallurgical works, chemical factories, cement mills, light industry factories and many other factories and enterprises.



Power industry made rapid progress. We properly combined the building of hydraulic power stations with that of thermal power stations, and the construction of large power stations with that of small and medium power stations, with the result that our total generating capacity grew rapidly and our power bases were reinforced qualitatively.

Our iron-producing bases were enlarged and new iron works built. This markedly increased our pig and granulated iron production capacity and further strengthened the independence of our iron industry. We made rapid progress in the production of steel, rolled steel in particular, and set up a number of new second-stage metal-working branches. Today our ferrous metallurgical industry has become a powerful branch with perfect production processes and satisfies on its own the needs of the developing national economy for different metals.

Our inorganic chemical industry developed into a modern branch, the capacity of vinalon industry—our own creation—and vinyl chloride production increased to 50,000 tons respectively, and synthetic fibre

and resin industries and petrochemical industry were created, with the result that the structure of our chemical industry which had produced only nitrogenous fertilizer in the past fundamentally changed and its output and assortment increased rapidly.

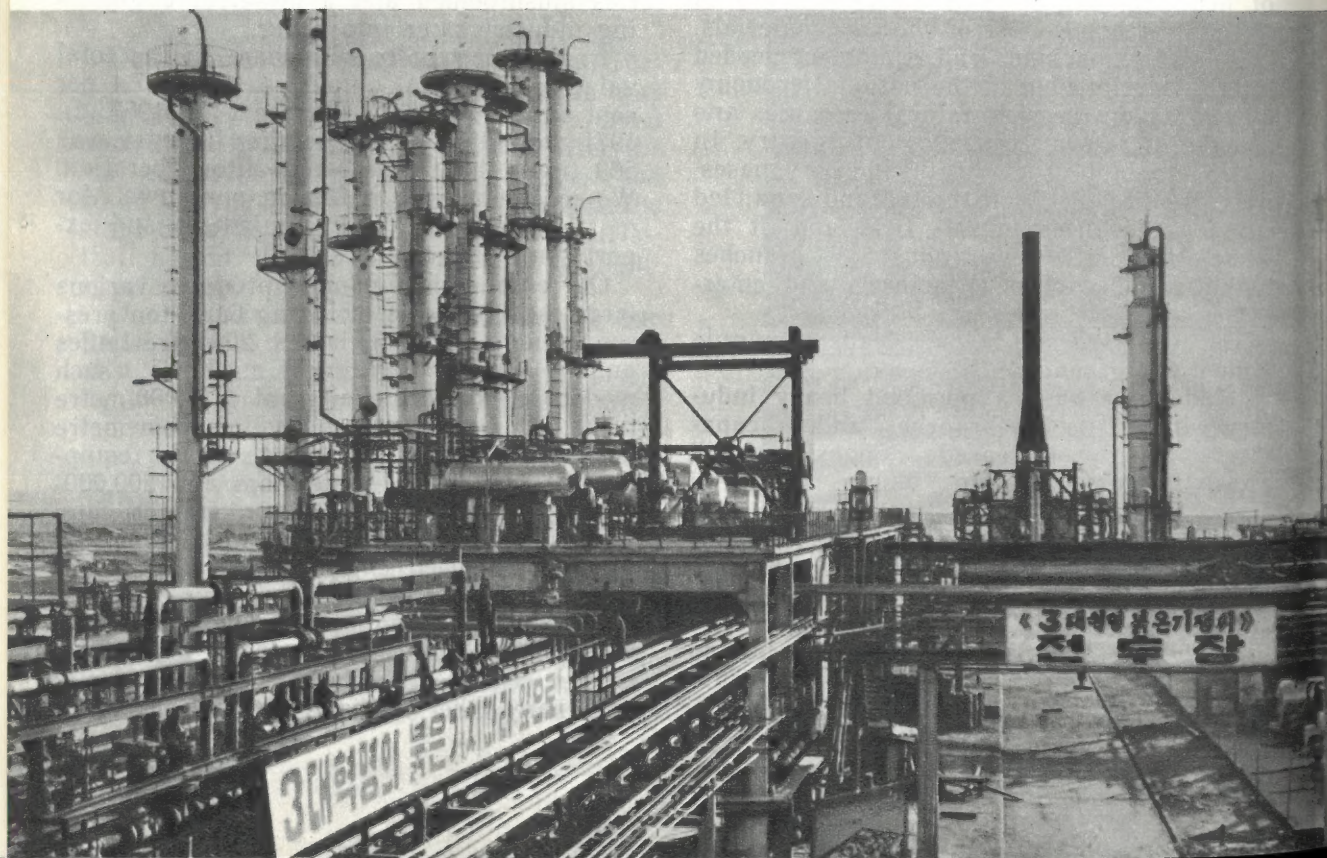
Coal and ore mining industries, building-materials industry and other branches of heavy industry made rapid progress as well.

In 1975 our heavy industry produced 28,000 million kwh of electricity, 50 million tons of coal and 3 million tons of chemical fertilizers, and in 1976 it created the production capacity of 4 million tons of steel and more than 8 million tons of cement.

Great headway was made in the development of light industry.

According to the Party's policy of concurrently developing large-scale central industry and small- and medium-scale local industries for the production of consumer goods, we established large-scale modern light industry factories and small- and medium-scale local industry factories in different places. As a result, we have now all sectors of light industry production, including a textile industry with an annual pro-

Part of the newly-built Youth Chemical Complex



The opencast mining field of the Musan Mine



duction capacity of more than 600 million metres of fabrics, a food industry and a daily necessities industry, and our up-to-date light industry bases can fully meet our working people's demand for consumer goods from draperies to articles of cultural use. Our stores throughout the country are fully stocked with home-made goods.

Today our industry depends on its own sources of raw materials, its structure is perfect and its independence and technical foundations have grown incomparably stronger.

Industrial TV and remote control have been extensively introduced at such heavy industry enterprises as iron and steel works and cement factories. Automation, semi-automation and automatic streamline have been widely introduced in power, engineering and light industries, which make work easier and increase production considerably.

All production processes from the production of spare parts to assemblage have turned over to a serial production system by

automatic streamline at the Kumsong Tractor Plant with an annual production capacity of tens of thousands of tractors and many other factories.

Our workers and technicians excellently manage such factories, solving complex technical problems through their creative cooperation.

Our socialist independent national economy provides a firm material guarantee for developing our economy steadily at a high rate, unaffected by the economic crisis sweeping now the capitalist world and any other world economic upheaval, and mightily promoting grand socialist construction, making our nation's defences impregnable and improving the people's welfare.

In the Second Seven-Year Plan period (1978-1984) our industrial output will increase 2.2 times, with the production of the means of production growing 2.2 times and consumer goods 2.1 times.

In 1984 our heavy industry will produce 56,000-60,000 million kwh of electricity,



70-80 million tons of coal, 7.4-8 million tons of steel, one million tons of nonferrous metals, 5 million tons of engineering products, 5 million tons of chemical fertilizers and 12-13 million tons of cement.

## Developed Agriculture

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"We are not only self-sufficient in grain but we now have a considerable reserve of it and have established the solid foundations for developing all branches of agriculture onto a higher level."** (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 156.)

In last 30 years the DPRK Government restored war-destroyed agriculture in a short time and cooperated individual peasant

**Various fabrics liked by people are mass-produced at the Sariwon Textile Mill**



farming and has striven to strengthen the material and technical foundations of agriculture and increase agricultural production.

Socialist agricultural cooperation was completed in a brief time after the war and our agriculture has steadily developed with the powerful support of heavy industry.

In spite of the destructive influence of the cold front sweeping the whole world we have reaped rich crops every year.

We produced 7 million tons of grain in 1974, more than 8 million tons in 1976, and 8.5 million tons in 1977 or 4.5 times the total grain output of the northern half of the Republic just after liberation, in spite of such adverse weather conditions.

Last year the per-hectare rice output in the major rice producing areas lying along the west coast reached 8-9 tons and that in intermediate and mountain areas attained the level of the most advanced countries.

With the growth of grain output, we keep an increasing amount of grain in reserve and export it to foreign countries. In 1978 too we exported 500,000 tons of rice and several ten thousand tons of maize to more than 20 countries.

The output of vegetables, tobacco, hops and other industrial crops also grew considerably.

Animal husbandry, fruit farming and sericulture and other branches of agriculture rapidly developed.

In the Six-Year Plan period poultry and duck plants equipped with modern technology were built anew in local areas and pig plants and 169 mixed feed factories came into being in major cities and workers' settlements. Thus, a solid foundation of stockbreeding was laid to produce more than 550,000 tons of meat a year.

New orchards were created every year and our total fruit area reached 300,000 hectares. In the six-year period our fruit yield and output of cocoons increased 2.2 times respectively.

These wonderful results of agriculture in the northern half of the Republic food-deficient in the pre-liberation years are entirely due to the sagacious guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and to his "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country."

In order to carry out the tasks set out in his great rural theses, great efforts were directed to the technical reconstruction of

## 30 Years Under the Banner of the DPRK

agriculture. In consequence, great results were attained in this field.

In the Six-Year Plan period alone a total of 117 big and small reservoirs including Lake Manpung-ho and Lake Unpa-ho were completed, leading to a 1.5-fold increase in our water storage capacity; 8,850 pumping stations were built anew and thus the water-lifting capacity, too, increased 1.8 times.

According to the great leader's five-point policy for nature remaking and his policy for the use of ground water, we dug wells and water pockets and drove water-jetting pipes to complete non-paddy irrigation, thus bringing 200,000 hectares of non-paddy fields under irrigation in a little over one year.

Today our irrigation system has extended from the plain areas to the intermediate and mountain areas and we completed in the main the introduction of irrigation not only in paddy fields but also in non-paddy fields. Our main irrigation networks are interlinked with each other, the main form of irrigation is that by raising water with power pumps, and overhead, underground and furrow irrigations are introduced according to the soil and lay of fields.



**A rich crop of apple**

**The cooperative fields have yielded good crops**







The year-end income distribution of peasants

Ours is a perfect and most developed irrigation system ensuring a high and stable harvest, be it drought or flood.

Afforestation and water conservancy, river improvement, land rezoning, terraced field-building and the reclamation of tideland were dynamically promoted and agricultural production grew every year.

The electrification in the countryside was completed in 1969. As a result, every farmhouse in our country has electric lights. In the countryside electricity is used extensively not only in the home life of the peasants but also as a source of power for machines and of heat in agricultural production. Annual consumption of electricity in the countryside amounted to 1,600 million kwh in 1974.

We made great progress in agricultural chemicalization and comprehensive mechanization.

In 1977 the per-hectare application of chemical fertilizers reached 1.3 tons for paddy fields and 1.2 tons for maize fields. In 1977, compared with 1970, the supply of herbicides increased 2.4 times.

In 1977 the number of tractors per 100

hectares of cultivated land increased to 6 in the flat areas and 5 in the intermediate and mountainous areas. The number of trucks per 100 hectares of arable land reached one, and tens of thousands of rice-transplanting machines and large numbers of modern farm machines were supplied anew to the rural areas.

Today most of farming operations from ploughing to thrashing are done mechanically.

Especially the Juche farming methods worked out by the great leader ensure bumper harvests every year in any adverse weather.

According to the Juche farming methods, the principle of the right crop on the right soil and the right crop at the right time is observed, the number of crop clusters per *pyong* and that of plants per cluster are ensured, and there has been a radical improvement in all farming methods—growing and transplanting seedlings, production and application of fertilizers, land care, watering and so on.

Today our people are striving to attain the 10 million-ton grain production goal of

the Second Seven-Year Plan.

## Socialist Culture in Full Bloom

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Having successfully fulfilled the tasks of the cultural revolution, our country has now become a land where all the people, young and old, are studying, a land where science and socialist literature and art are developing and flowering on every hand." (Ibid., p. 423.)

Under the banner of the Republic the remnants of colonial slave education were liquidated in a brief time and the best education system giving everyone completely free education has been established in our country.

Universal compulsory primary schooling was introduced in the difficult postwar year

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of 1956, universal compulsory secondary education in 1958, universal compulsory nine-year technical education from 1967, and the introduction of universal 11-year compulsory education which gives one-year pre-school compulsory training and 10-year compulsory schooling was completed in all parts of our country in four years from September 1972.

The 11-year compulsory education enables us to rear the members of the new generation to be harmoniously-developed men equipped with the essentials of revolutionary world outlook, perfect secondary common knowledge and more than one technical know-how and strong bodies and of good cultural training.

The 11-year education in our country is completely free. We conduct school education and all forms of social education and adult education at state expense. The students of specialized schools and university and college students get stipends from the state.

There are both full-time and study-while-working educational establishments in our country. So our people, workers, peasants and other working people, can all study.

There are in our country neither those who do not get education nor those who stop study halfway. All people study through their life.

Preschool children are brought up at nurseries and kindergartens at state and public expenses. This is a communist system in bringing up and educating children.

Another great achievement made in education under the brilliant guidance of the great leader is that we carried out the task of training one million intellectuals and have a big army of our own cadres.

There was not a single higher educational establishment in our country in the pre-liberation years. But now there are 155 institutions of higher learning including Kim Il Sung University and nearly 10,000 schools of all levels where students learn to their heart's content.

According to the "Theses on Socialist Education" written by the great leader, we are now energetically promoting the historic task of introducing universal compulsory higher education and intellectualizing the whole of society on the basis of further con-

## Weeds are killed with agricultural chemicals





solidating the universal compulsory 11-year education.

Socialist literature and arts have made brilliant development.

Particularly, the immortal classics "The Sea of Blood," "The Flower Girl" and "The Fate of a Self-Defence Corps Member" were picturized, operatized and novelized. These works are greatly contributing to closely arming our working people with the revolutionary world outlook and dyeing the whole of society with the Juche idea.

In recent years cinema art made rapid progress. In the Six-Year Plan period thousands of revolutionary literary and art works were produced including more than 1,060 pieces of feature films.

Our feature film "The Flower Girl" won a special prize and special medal at the 18th international film festival in 1972. This was one of distinguished achievements of our film art.

New innovations have taken place in music and dancing as well.

According to the Party policy of developing our music as one expressing the Korean keynote and satisfying modern sense of beauty and of popularizing it, our national music has made full development and many songs liked by the masses have been produced, stirring their hearts.

We have discarded the old form and perfected our own arrangement of instruments properly combining new-type wind and string instruments, national instruments and

Western instruments and our own vocalization using natural, soft and sweet voices.

Our dancing has developed into a national one which is graceful, noble, vigorous and delicate and suits the aesthetic sense of the people in our times. Dance pieces reflecting the revolutionary struggle and working life of our people are graceful and charming for their collective harmony and individual skills.

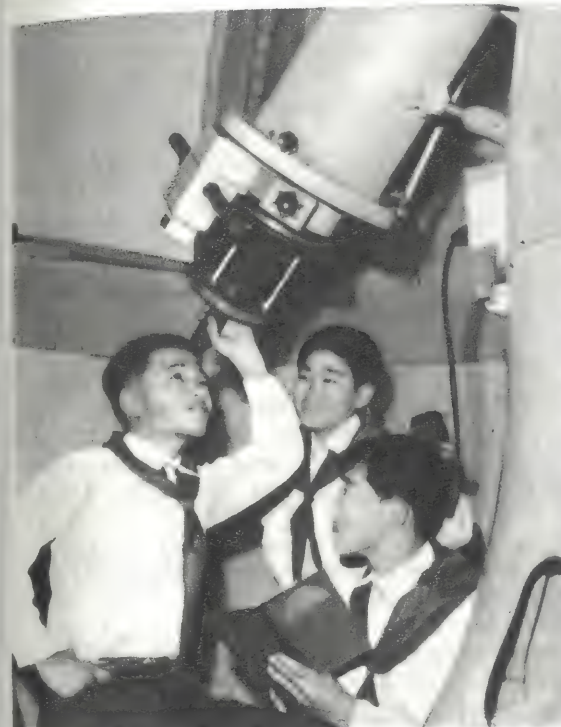
Socialist national circus of sound ideological and artistic content is steadily developing. It is not a deformed and curiosity-inciting circus for the mere fun of it but a revolutionary and popular circus properly combining gymnastics, art, laughter and humor. It also greatly contributes to making people powerful, beautiful and dignified.

In fine arts, works on various themes were produced in large numbers with the main stress on Korean painting of a fine national tradition.

Especially, many monumental sculptural works bearing large groups of figures—rare in the history of sculptural art—were created.

Our people made big sculptures bearing groups of figures, perfect ideologically and artistically, at the revolutionary battle and historic sites, with a noble and loyal heart to pass down from generation to generation the immortal revolutionary history and exploits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

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Future scientists studying heavenly bodies at the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace

Today our literature and arts have become those for the Party, the revolution and the people and serve as a potent means of education to dye the whole of society with the Juche idea.

Proud achievements have been made in physical culture.

According to the Party policy of popularizing physical culture, the entire people are preparing themselves fully fit for labour and national defence.

Especially mass gymnastics, a combined physical culture, has made signal progress. It, an organic blend of deep ideological content, high artistry and refined gymnastic skill, plays a big role in building up the physical strength of youngsters and working people, cultivating them in collectivist spirit and strengthening organization and discipline among them.

People's Prize laureates "Chollima Korea" and "Under the Banner of the Workers' Party" and the recent work "Song of Korea" are masterpieces and models of social-

ist physical culture which have reached the highest level.

According to the Party policy of thoroughly establishing Juche in their research work, our scientists concentrated on research work to increase the independence of our national economy and settled a number of burning scientific and technical problems successfully and greatly contributed to the country's socialist construction.

Cultural lag, a survival of old society, has come to an end and our people's age-old desire to live a cultured and happy life has become a brilliant reality under our Republic led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

## Steadily Rising Living Standards

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The elimination of exploitation and oppression and the rapid development of the economy and culture have resulted in the

There is a modern house of culture in every socialist farm village. Photo shows the house of culture at the Chongsan Cooperative Farm



Part of the Kaesong City People's Hospital



continuous improvement of the material and cultural standards of the people." (Ibid., pp. 156-57.)

The fatherly leader has been devoting himself wholly to the people's freedom and welfare. He established the best socialist system in our country and has guided the state to be fully responsible for the people's life.

As a result, today our people live a free and cultured life, with no worries about food, clothing and shelter.

### Equally Rising Living Allowance

Since power and the means of production are in the hands of the people in our country, the product of labour is directed entirely to the promotion of the working people's welfare.

As the working people work with might and main for their country and for themselves, production and national incomes increase every year.

In the postwar period alone the living allowance of the factory and office workers rose seven times. It rose again by an average of 31.5 per cent in 1970. We apply the principle of equal pay for equal work, irrespective of sex.

Working mothers of three children or more work six hours a day but get the eight-hour

workday living allowance.

With the growth of agricultural production, our peasants' living standards rose considerably.

In 1963-1974 their average per-household income increased 2.4 times in grain and 2.7 times in money. In 1977, as against 1976 it increased to 110 per cent in grain and 104 per cent in money.

Our cooperative farmers' living standards have by far surpassed those of the well-to-do middle peasants in the past and the gap of the workers and peasants in their living standards is being almost bridged.

### Additional Benefit

The Government of our Republic has taken a number of popular measures to increase the real incomes of the working people. Our working people receive from the state more free additional benefits than their living allowance.

In our country the greater part of additional benefits is spent on food, clothing and shelter.

The state buys one kilogramme of rice from the peasants at 60 *chon* and supplies it to the factory and office workers at 8 *chon*.

The state also covers great part of prices of clothes issued to students and children.

Modern dwellings standing in rows in the Ryongrim Cooperative Farm Village, Mundok County



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Part of Chongjin



The state builds dwellings at its expense and offers them free to the working people. It also covers most of house rent including water, electric and heating charges and fuel expense and the house rent and fuel expense paid by the working people account for an insignificant proportion of their living cost.

All the working people have 14-28 days' paid leave a year and accommodation in health and rest homes and are supplied free with labour protection devices.

Women have a 77 days' maternity leave and the state looks after the supportless old folks and children. The state grants subsidies every month to the old folks and those who are temporarily disabled.

There are well-appointed health and holiday homes in scenic and other places of the country and our big factories and enterprises have their own sanatoria and health homes, where the working people enjoy enough cultural recreation.



The peasants, like factory and office workers, have accommodation in state rest homes.

The state bears the food cost of the working people during their accommodation at health and rest homes and sanatoria and their travelling expense. They also get full living allowance during that period.

The Government of the Republic steadily lowers the prices of goods.

After the war it cut the prices of consumer goods many times. In 1974 it reduced the prices of over 21,800 kinds of manufactured goods including fabrics, knitwear, shoes and articles of daily use by 30 per cent on an average and 50 per cent at maximum.

It completely abolished the agricultural tax in kind from 1964 to 1966 and the taxation system in 1974.

The additional benefits our working people received every year through various popular measures of the state in the six-year period were 1.7 times greater on an average than in the previous seven-year period.

#### Living Conditions Provided

We invest a huge amount of funds in housing construction for the working people.

Our working people in town and country live in modern dwellings built by the state.

In the Six-Year Plan period urban multi-storied apartment houses for 414,000 families and rural modern houses for 472,000 families were constructed.

Full consideration is given to the health and living conditions of the population in urban construction and the formation of residential quarters.

Pyongyang is a lovely city whose green belt per head of the population is the largest in the world.

For the health of the population the construction of factories and enterprises is prohibited in the residential quarters and trolley buses are in wide use for the clear air in large cities.

We devote special concern to the improvement of the peasants' living conditions. Bus and water services have been completely introduced in the countryside.

There are schools, nurseries, kindergartens, stores and houses of culture and peasants live as well as the urbanites.

Clinics in all rural villages have been converted into hospitals. Today all our working people enjoy free medical care.

The Party's prophylactic medical policy is thoroughly implemented. An advanced medical service system, section doctor medical service system, has been introduced and the networks of public health establishments are spread all over the country from towns to mountain villages and solitary islands.

As a result, the average life span of the population has lengthened every year and in 1976 reached 73 years: 70 for men and 76 for women.

There are stores everywhere people live and prices of goods throughout the country are uniform.

Rice, cloths, foodstuff and other mass consumption goods, school things and children's goods are priced very low.

When the Second Seven-Year Plan, which provides for increasing in the near future the national income 1.9 times what it is at present, is carried out, our people will live much better.

Working people spending their holiday at Soho



## The Absolutely Correct Only Way to Unite People's Government with Popular Masses

—About "Let Us Further Strengthen the People's Government"—

TAKAHASHI YUJI  
Honourary Professor  
Tokyo University

Last mid-December the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea adopted the magnificent Second Seven-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy which started this year. I am almost sure of its overfulfilment, considering good results in the past.

I am certain that unless it is affected by external factors the DPRK will be the first in the world to win the complete victory of socialism.

### New Problem

In his speech to the Supreme People's Assembly "Let Us Further Strengthen the People's Government!" President Kim Il Sung raises the problem of strengthening the people's government as the chief condition for the fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan.

What is his way to strengthen the people's government? His way is, in its essence, to strengthen the people's government through full practice of socialist democracy, true democracy and it embodies the Juche idea in this field.

President Kim Il Sung teaches us that true democracy is politics where the will of the working masses makes the state policy and everything is dedicated to their interests and that it means that the state formulates its policy in compliance with the will of the broad sections of the working masses including workers and peasants, carries it out in their interests, and provides them practically with genuine freedom and rights and a happy life.

I can say for certain that such democracy is fully effected in the DPRK. Otherwise, all its lines and policies cannot be so correct, its people cannot display so high revolutionary zeal and creative initiative and such miraculous successes cannot be attained in all areas of society.

President Kim Il Sung says in his speech:

"Socialist democracy effected in our country today is the best democracy that allows genuine freedom and rights extensively and practically for the masses of the working people in all spheres of state and social life."

He also says:

"The masses of the working people who have become the genuine masters of the state and society are working with a high degree of independence and creativeness,



and herein lie the great superiority of our socialist system and the definite guarantee of all our victories."

As is clear from these quotations, President Kim Il Sung's new formulation of democracy is based on such reality.

## Original Theory on Repudiation of Bureaucracy

Such is the reality in the DPRK. Though, President Kim Il Sung stresses the need to give fuller scope to socialist democracy as the way of further strengthening the people's government and sets out the repudiation of bureaucracy fundamentally opposite to democracy as an important task.

Bureaucracy divorces the masses of the people from the people's government and makes little of them.

As history shows, even in the socialist country bureaucracy can be manifested in various forms such as subjectivity, issue of imperative order and command, careerism, abuse of powers and embezzlement of state property. Bureaucracy encroaches on the interests of the state and people, paralyzes the independence, voluntary devotion, revolutionary zeal and creativeness of the people and violates democracy. This keeps the people more and more apart from the Party and the people's government. President Kim Il Sung sets forth again the task of repudiating bureaucracy, which is of great import for the successful fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

What is his way to eliminate bureaucracy? President Kim Il Sung says:

**"The will and wishes of the popular masses represent the highest principles determining all the activities of the people's government."**

The people's government organs should keep in touch with the masses, listen attentively to the opinions of the people and shape all policies in conformity with their requirements. Before adopting some decisions or giving directions, they must always go to the lower levels, study the actual conditions well, hold a good consultation with the masses, and make the people's interests the first consideration in organizing and conducting all work.

....

**"The functionaries of the people's government organs should on no account be bureaucrats who lord it over the people to issue orders and commands, nor should they be special beings detached from the masses. They should always live together with the people, eating and dressing alike, and be their partners through thick and thin. They should also listen to the voices of the people, satisfy their needs promptly, teach and learn from them, and educate them to rise up to carry out the revolutionary tasks. When they become one with the masses, working and living with them with one mind and one purpose, they will get better acquainted with the needs of the people and serve them more faithfully."**

This quotation clarifies a principle called the revolutionary mass line which is a brilliant tradition of the Workers' Party of Korea.

In the 1960's President Kim Il Sung boldly applied this principle in the economic domain, established an entirely new socialist economic management system and has developed and perfected it so far.

Stressing this principle in his speech, he says:

**"...the people's government organs should widely enlist the producer masses in economic management, go among them to mobilize their collective wisdom and creative enthusiasm for the solution of all problems."**

The Workers' Party of Korea regards it as the supreme principle of its activities to

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steadily improve the material and cultural standards of the people (See Article 23 of the DPRK Constitution). I have long believed that on account of its mass line and method of guidance based on it it can eliminate bureaucracy, closely unite the masses of the working people around itself and the people's government and steadily enhance their revolutionary and creative zeal and lead them to work miracle after miracle.

This excellent traditional principle is now applied more thoroughly. The originality of President Kim Il Sung's theory lies in eliminating bureaucracy and further strengthening the people's government by fully introducing democracy.

## Methodology Showing the Highest Stage of Democracy

In his speech, President Kim Il Sung notes that the imperialists, clamouring about democracy and "human rights," slander and vilify socialist countries, and he says that "this is as shameless and ridiculous an act as that of a thief raising a hue and cry." Lack of democracy is one question and full practice of socialist democracy in all fields is another.

It is true that in the socialist countries democracy is now in the process of development and contains many problems. It is well known that socialist democracy is a trend, in spite of imperialist criticism.

Unlike the capitalist countries, the socialist countries are provided with basic political and

economic conditions to defend the working people's genuine freedom and rights and their true interests. Nevertheless, "true democracy" is not effected but there appear various negative things. The cause, I think, is bureaucracy. It is the failure to carry out the ideological revolution thoroughly among the Party and state functionaries and the people and the factor obstructing victory in the ideological revolution is precisely bureaucracy. I also think from common sense that the present democratic system has defects.

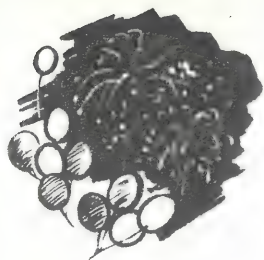
There can be representative democracy as a state democratic system stipulated by the Constitution and laws. But such a democratic system may have certain limitations.

It cannot adapt itself promptly to the changing situation and it cannot perform especially the function (true democratic function) of reflecting the genuine will, interests and creative initiative of the popular masses constantly and fully in state politics.

In order to overcome the limitations of representative democracy and introduce "true democracy," functionaries of the people's government organs must have a right mass viewpoint, go deep among the masses and carry out work with people thoroughly in doing everything as required by the Chongsan-ri method. This is the best way, I think. This is a direct democracy at the highest stage. This is the only way to unite the people's government with the people and strengthen it to the utmost.

In this way, the people's government will further strengthen and lead the people to successfully fulfil the Second Seven-Year Plan, I am sure.





## The Day Which I Can't Recall without Emotions

Today our people greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK in great joy and excitement.

On this occasion, the revolutionary fighters and justice-loving friends throughout the world extend their warm congratulations with good wishes.

On this day I recall, with emotions like yesterday, the first session of the Supreme People's Assembly at which the founding of the DPRK was proclaimed.

The assembly was held from September 2 to 10 at the Moranbong Theatre on Moranbong Hill. Washed clean by drizzle, the dark green wood on Moranbong Hill swayed as if blessing the birth of the new country, and the clear stream of the Taedong-gang River leisurely meandered along Chongryubyok cliff in our sight. Gathered in the hall were deputies elected in full support by the entire voters of the northern half of the Republic as well as those deputies who were chosen at the meetings of the people's representatives in the southern half of the Republic.

In the background of the hall was hung the "national emblem" with its bright star. On its right and left 13 national flags of the Republic symbolic of 13 provinces of Korea were arranged on each side, in oblique line.

Just ahead of the historic proclamation of the founding of the Republic, the hall was in solemn atmosphere, overflowing with national pride and deep emotions.

Just at 11 a.m. General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and the legendary hero, for whom the entire Korean people had long been entertaining a high regard, appeared on the platform.

It was the great leader who had made the frosty bank of the Amnok-gang River echo with his solemn pledge for national liberation and set out on the stormy road of revolution, when the whole nation was longing for the sun who would illumine a path for our revolution.

The earth cried, the river sobbed and the entire people bemoaned themselves deeply

over lost nationhood, beating their blood-stained breasts. At this very time, the great leader rose high as the sun of revolution, breaking the canopy of darkness; he lit brightly the dark sky with the profound truth of Juche idea and led the people along the road of struggle—the road of revolution.

All of a sudden, the shout "Long live the great leader General Kim Il Sung!" burst out with a storm of cheers and a thunder of applause, and waves of joy and emotions rolled through the hall seething with enthusiasm showing the high respect and reverence, absolute trust and loyalty to the great leader.

The legendary hero General Kim Il Sung had defeated the ferocious Japanese imperialists and liberated the fatherland with his demonstrating brilliant strategies and tactics and distinguished military leadership.

In the days of severe trial of the bloody anti-Japanese battles, in icy cold snowstorms the great leader set forth the distinguished idea on establishing a new type of revolutionary power and worked out an original line of people's revolutionary government; and by realizing it in the guerrilla bases, he gained rich experience in building the people's power.

On this basis, the great leader, even in the situation so much complicated after liberation, set up the new type of people's power and accomplished the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution so as to prepare for the founding of an independent democratic united state, thus enabling our people to greet the historic moment.

Being near the great leader, I was so overwhelmed with emotion that warm tears gathered in my eyes.

Fighters who had set out for the holy war of national liberation, following the great leader, workers and peasants who had worked miracles and made innovations for three years while creating a new life, old scholars who had come across the 38th Parallel forcing their way through a strict cordon—all

their eyes welled with tears of joy.

At the session, in accordance with the fiery desire of the whole nation, General Kim Il Sung, the revolutionary genius and the sun of the nation, who had liberated the fatherland by carrying out the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle for 20 years or more and was leading the Korean revolution towards victory, was elected the Head of the Government of the Republic.

All the attendants rose from their seats with cheers and offered the greatest honour to the great leader.

Joy and emotions shook the hall raising a storm.

At the session the Constitution of the Republic was adopted and the founding of the DPRK proclaimed and a unitary central government over the whole Korea was established along with other state organs.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

**"With the foundation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our people who had been deprived of their country by foreign imperialists and suffered every kind of humiliation and insults, became a mighty and dignified nation whom no one dares to flout, a sagacious people of a sovereign independent state who build their country with their own efforts, firmly holding power in their own hands."**

Indeed, thanks to the founding of the DPRK, a new socialist country, a state of workers and peasants shining with the rays of Juche, rose in the colonial Orient and since then we have become a sagacious people of a sovereign state who hew out their own destiny independently and creatively, holding it in their hands.

In the past our people had been deprived of their country for 36 years and ruthlessly trampled down and exploited by Japanese imperialism, suffering death and insults.

What a painful and indignant life they had lived!

Too numerous to enumerate was the number of the fellow countrymen who had been driven away from fertile lands and hills by the Japanese imperialists and who had left their beloved birthplace with the sadness of a stateless people; and what a great number of innocent brothers had been arrested,

brutally tortured, imprisoned and slaughtered by Japanese imperialist hangmen!

In order to do away even with the soul of our nation, the rascals forbade our people to speak their mother tongue, and forced them to use Japanese names, destroying and trampling down their valuable cultural assets.

But our people were not dead; they stayed alive.

Our people stubbornly fought, looking up to General Kim Il Sung, the legendary hero and the sun of the nation, who organized and led on Mt. Paekdu-san the sacred war to liberate the country.

That was why the emotions and excitement and the national pride were incomparably intense when the founding of the Republic was proclaimed in the presence of General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation.

Our people, in order not to suffer again the misfortune of a stateless nation, heroically defended the Republic against the armed invasion of the US imperialists who boasted of being the "strongest" in the world. In the postwar period they completely renovated at the speed of Chollima the looks of the country which had been totally ruined.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Republic has traversed a path of glorious struggle and victory for the last 30 years.

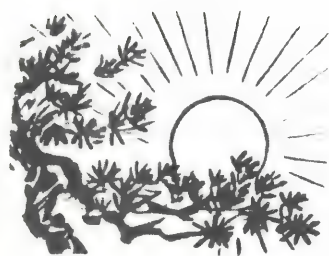
A superior socialist system has been established in this land where age-old backwardness and poverty had been in sway; and with the development of economy, culture, science and technology, ours has turned into a socialist country of independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-defence in national defence.

However, in south Korea under US imperialist occupation the people are totally denied independence and suffer from harsher colonial slavery than that imposed upon by Japanese imperialism.

Recalling the day 30 years ago, I am bound to renew my firm pledge to make the DPRK shine for ever with the entire people of Korea, firmly rallied around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and to smash the "two Koreas" plot of US imperialism and its stooges and to achieve the country's reunification as early as possible.

Pak Sé Yong





## We Put General KIM IL SUNG, The Sun of the Nation, At the Head of the Unitary Government

Kim Yong Hak (Seoul)

EVERY September 9, I fondly recall the historic day in 1948 when the people of north and south Korea put their beloved leader General Kim Il Sung, the peerless hero, at the head of the Government of our Republic and he proclaimed our Republic.

As is known to the world, the US imperialists rigged up a separate puppet government headed by the quisling Syngman Rhee through the May 10 separate election in defiance of our people's strong opposition, deepening the crisis of national and territorial division.

Having seen such a grave national crisis promptly, General Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot, called a conference of leaders of the political parties and social organizations of north and south Korea in Pyongyang on June 29, 1948 and clearly showed the way our nation should follow:

The great General Kim Il Sung said:

"We must immediately establish a supreme legislative body of all Korea, which represents the will of the Korean people, and put through the Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. We must not establish a separate but

an all-Korea government consisting of representatives of the political parties and social organizations of both north and south Korea."

We heard this important teaching of the General, the revolutionary genius, over *Radio Pyongyang*, and shed tears of joy, hugging each other. We launched vigorous organizing and political activities for success in the Supreme People's Assembly election in the south.

The historic north-south general election was scheduled for August 25, 1948. But in the south, we took into account the desperate suppression of the US imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique to foil the election and elected people's representatives by August 20, and then deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly at the conference of people's representatives.

Now I recollect with excitement the days of glorious struggle.

A worker of Yongdungpo surname Choe collected single-handed more than 900 yes vote-signatures through the strict enemy cordon, and an old peddler in Seoul obtained over 500 signatures.

A young girl weaver in a textile mill where I worked gathered more than 1,300 votes.

Revolutionaries in Incheon prison wrote their signatures in blood, dodging the eye of warders, with a firm resolution to remain single-heartedly loyal to the great leader and sent them to the revolutionary organization.

Comrade Chong Suk Hwa, then Chairwoman of the Chinju County Women's Union, was caught by the police in the election campaign. After seven hours' brutal torture she died a heroic death, shouting at the top of her voice "Long live General Kim Il Sung!"

When the voters' letter to the great leader manifesting their determination to remain faithful to him and ballot papers carrying their signatures were in a danger of falling into the enemy hands, a worker passed them on to his son and himself decoyed the enemy till he was killed. A university student of Seoul was arrested by the enemy while canvassing for votes. He cried, "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" when shot to death.

My brother and uncle, too, gave their lives for the election campaign in Seoul.

We fought day and night to elect people's representatives, out of a single desire to faithfully

carry out the line of the great General Kim Il Sung and lead a happy life for ever under his brilliant guidance.

As we fought as the great General taught, we could be successful in the election.

In south Korea 77.52 per cent of the voters participated in the election, and 1,080 representatives of the people were chosen. I was also elected a representative.

We representatives crossed the 38th parallel through the strict enemy cordon into the north.

A conference of the south Korean people's representatives opened on August 21 at the students' hall on Namsan Hill in Haeju to elect deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly.

Early in the morning I went to the conference hall together with many other representatives who had come from various parts of south Korea at the risk of their lives—representatives of the Hwasun coal miners, peasants in the Ryongnam Plain, Cheju-do islanders, guerrillas of Mt. Chiri-san and people of other strata.

Just half past 12, amid cheers shaking the hall, General Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot, the revolutionary genius and the great sun of our nation, appeared on the platform, with a beaming smile on his face.

At the sight of the General, we could not keep back tears of emotion. He was the very General whom the people boundlessly respected and loved. He was the great sun saving the world and peoples, whom our nation had for the first time in its long history of thousands of years. We had looked up to him as our liberator over a long period under Japanese coloni-

al rule and then under US imperialist occupation. We had longed to see him, seeing him even in our dreams.

We shouted and shouted hurrahs for him at the top of our voice, in reflection of the heartiest wishes of those revolutionary comrades who shouted "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" even dying on the gallows and all the masses of people looking forward to the day with keen anticipation when they would live under the great leader's care.

Many letters and congratulatory messages came to the conference, pledging allegiance to the great leader General Kim Il Sung.

Speakers exposed and flayed the criminal acts of the US imperialists and their lackeys, informed the General of the heroic anti-US save-the-nation struggle of the south Korean people, and expressed their firm resolve to fight with devotion and fidelity for the reunification of the country and for the victorious revolution.

On August 25 we people's representatives elected 360 deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and adopted a letter of thanks to General Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation.

Indeed, the Supreme People's Assembly election was a great happy event of our nation, our people—a result of the national liberation by the great General Kim Il Sung and his wise leadership.

In the presence of the great General Kim Il Sung the historic First Session of the Supreme People's Assembly was opened in

Pyongyang on September 2. It was attended by 572 deputies including those from the south.

At its September 9 sitting the respected and beloved leader General Kim Il Sung became the Head of the Government and proclaimed the glorious Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Encouraged by this glad news, the south Korean people intensified their struggle against the US imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique, scattering handbills and putting up posters in the streets. They even hoisted the deep blue and red flag of the DPRK on the flagstaff on the spire of the puppet central government building, thus striking terror into the enemy heart and encouraging the people.

The power of the Republic founded by the great leader is a genuine government for the people representing the interests of the entire people in the north and the south of Korea.

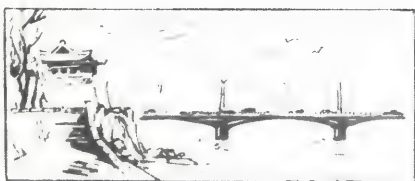
That is why the south Korean people are today fighting with might and main to defend the DPRK, their only fatherland, sweep away the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique and achieve the independent reunification of the country.

I renew my resolution to give myself to the cause of national reunification, faithfully following the line of the great leader General Kim Il Sung, for the day when we south Korean people will live a happy life with the brothers and sisters in the north under his loving care.

(From the south Korean paper  
*Hyokmyong Chonson*)







## Pyongyang— Revolutionary Capital

Pyongyang is the capital city of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the political, economic and cultural centre of our country.

It is a city of a long history. More than 1,500 years have gone since Koguryo, a powerful state in the East (the first feudal state that existed in Korea between the 1st century B.C. and 668 A.D.), moved its capital to Pyongyang in 427.

In the long historical course, Pyongyang left many stories about the heroic struggle of our ancestors against the foreign aggressors and cultural and historic remains which enriched the treasure house of human culture.

**The old home at historic Mangyongdae where the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was born and cultivated his great revolutionary will in his childhood**



It was reduced to heaps of cinders by the barbarous indiscriminate bombing of the enemy, the US imperialist aggression forces, during the last Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953). The enemy dropped as many as 428,000 bombs or more in over 1,400 bombings during the three years of war and gloated that Pyongyang had completely disappeared from the map and that Pyongyang would never be able to rise again in a century.

But our people, under the brilliant guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, rebuilt Pyongyang into a graceful, magnificent and modern city in a short time of 10 years.



**The Korean Revolutionary Museum**

### Heart of Korean Revolution

Pyongyang makes you think first of Mangyongdae near and dear to the hearts of our people.

Here in Pyongyang is Mangyongdae, the cradle of the revolution, where the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was born and spent his childhood.

Pyongyang is a historic and proud city associated with the patriotic and revolutionary struggle of his family for the country's independence and the people's freedom and liberation.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"Pyongyang is the heart of the Korean people, the capital of our socialist homeland and a wellspring of our revolution."**

At 13 years of age, the respected and beloved leader left Mangyongdae and crossed the Amnok-gang River, firmly determined not to return until Korea became independent. He fathered the great Juche idea, led the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to victory, overthrew the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism and returned home in triumph. After his historic return Pyongyang became the heart

of the Korean revolution, the capital of our socialist fatherland.

Pyongyang is where Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and people, lives and it is the seat of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic headed by him.

In Pyongyang, the heart of the Korean revolution, our Party's lines and policies are shaped on the basis of the respected and beloved leader's great revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, and are communicated throughout the country, and the work involving the whole Party and the entire country is organized and conducted under his sagacious guidance.

In a brief time after liberation our country got rid of the lag of the economy, a consequence of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, and turned into a powerful socialist state with modern industry and developed agriculture. In the course of the great change, Pyongyang became a producer-city, an industrial city, with powerful production bases and dependable farm-produce suppliers, from a consumer city, a commercial city.

Our people associate their victory and glory with Pyongyang and the bright future of their country with their capital.

The Korean Revolutionary Museum





**Part of Kim Il Sung University**

standing on Mansudae Hill is a palace for the education of the Pyongyangites as well as all other working people of the country in the Juche idea. The Museum for Preservation of Historic Materials on the Party Founding, the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Memorial, the Korean

Central History Museum, the Korean Fine Arts Museum and the People's Palace of Culture are fine places for the education of the working people.

Kim Il Sung University, the Kim Chaek Polytechnical Institute, the National Economy Institute and other higher education-

**A partial view of Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital which has risen from war ruins**



**The Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Memorial**

al establishments and scientific research institutes play an important role in the training of our own cadres and scientific research work.

Revolutionary and popular literature and arts are in brilliant blossom at the world-famous Mansudae art troupe and the "Sea of Blood" opera and other art companies, at the Korean Feature Film Studio and the Korean February 8 Feature Film Studio, dependable centres for the development of our revolutionary cinema art, and at the

Mansudae Art Theatre, the Pyongyang Grand Theatre, the Pyongyang Circus and the February 8 House of Culture.

Pyongyang, provided with the grand Pyongyang Gymnasium, the Moranbong Stadium and other modern sports facilities and with many sports teams, is also the centre for the development of our sports.

Today Pyongyang is creditably performing its mission as the capital of our socialist land and as the face of our country and the whole country follows its example.

Pyongyang is the beacon of hope for the south Korean revolutionaries and people who are fighting heroically even under the fascist oppression of the US imperialists







**The graceful and attractive People's Palace of Culture**

and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for the triumph of the south Korean revolution and the country's reunification and for 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan and other overseas compatriots who live and work, highly proud of being full-fledged overseas citizens of our Republic.

Every year many heads of state and large numbers of delegations and personages of all strata come from other countries to Pyongyang which performed brilliant feats for the Korean revolution under the wise guidance of the great leader.

For all this, Pyongyang is widely known to the world as the capital of the "model land of socialism" and "Chollima Korea," as a "historic city," a "hero-city," a "miracle-doer" and a "city of Juche," as foreign friends say.

## Beautiful Paradise for People

Under the far-sighted plan and deep concern of the fatherly leader who has been devoting himself to the good of the people,

**The outer view of the Mangyongdae Poultry Plant**

Pyongyang has turned into a modern city, a paradise for the people.

In Pyongyang everything is so arranged as to provide the citizens with every convenience and happy life.

Blocks divided by well laid-out streets and avenues are complete units of life provided with everything needed for life. This shows more than enough that Pyongyang is so well built as to offer every convenience and comfort to the working people.

There are all goods-supply, welfare-service and cultural facilities needed for the life of the population such as groceries, industrial goods stores, rice-cooking houses, laundries, tailor shops and barber shops in each block. There are also nurseries, kinder-

gartens, primary schools and senior middle schools. So children needn't to risk the danger of going across thoroughfares heavy with traffic until they finish the nursery and kindergarten courses and 11-year compulsory education after their birth.

Dwellings for the working people are, needless to say, modern and comfortable.

There are pleasure grounds and parks for the working people everywhere in the city and the whole city is a green belt. This also shows that the city is a paradise for the people.

Moran-bong Hill, Mt. Taesong-san, Rungna-do Islet and the Taedong-gang River side, famed for their beauty from ancient times, have turned into ideal pleasure grounds with fine recreation facilities. The Potong-gang River, known as a "cursed river" in the past because the flood caused by a slight rain carried off people and mud huts around, has now changed into a canal fringed with fragrant flowers and grasses and green trees and there has appeared a graceful pleasure resort for the working people along it. The new Chollima, Sosong, Rakwon and Pipa Streets have risen along this resort.

There are parks and green belts in streets and blocks thick with trees and they occupy one-fourth of the area of the city and are 47 square metres per head of the population.

That is why in spring various birds come to build their nests and in spring and autumn ducks descend to as clear water as the mirror. The Taedong-gang and Potong-gang Rivers flowing through the city are alive with fishes. Antique-looking lovely Korean-

style buildings, the grand monumental buildings applying modern architecture, tall and low apartment houses find themselves in perfect union and the whole city is clothed in green. So it looks like a picture. Foreign friends are quite right, therefore, when they say that "in Pyongyang parks are not in the city but the city is in parks."

True, Pyongyang is a city in green and a scenic city.

Pyongyang is beautiful also underground.

Under the fatherly leader's great concern for the working people there has appeared the grand Pyongyang Metro. People call it "underground Pyongyang." This graceful grand monument to our era was also built for the convenience of the working people.

About Pyongyang beautiful and good to live in, a foreign friend wrote: "...modern multi-storied apartment houses and graceful public buildings standing in rows, streets thick with green trees, colorfully and gaily dressed people walking full of hope like a steady flow of flowers... I was struck mute with wonder at the sight of the beautiful and majestic city that seems to be in parks and of the happy faces of the working people who are masters of the country."

A foreign head of state who has been recently to our country admired: Without seeing Korea we cannot say that we have seen the world and without seeing Pyongyang, that we have seen cities of the world.

Pyongyang, the beautiful paradise for the people prospering daily under the wise guidance and concern of the great leader will prosper forever under his care.





## Korea Yesterday and Today



From Travel Note by the Delegation of "La Nouvelle Critique," the Theoretical Organ of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party

### KOREA

To know the situation of Korea, you must spread the map and look on it for the Asian continent. The peninsula in the north-east of this continent is Korea.

In 1950-1953, the world followed with anxiety the war here in Korea.

We realized once again the enormous impact of the war in which the United States suffered the first defeat in its war history.

Korea still remains bisected and in the south rare sanguinary dictatorship is rampant. But what is the north like? What splendid victories has the Workers' Party of Korea, which marked its 30th anniversary on October 10, gained in its proud struggle?

Four editorial staff members of "La Nouvelle Critique" (Colette Bernas, Antoine Casanova, Francis Cohen and Michel Strulovici) stayed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to gain information on it. Below are our impressions.

### LIFE IN KOREA

After flight over immensities of Siberia, Mongolia and China, our plane lost its altitude and flew over the Korean coast.

Fascinating landscape spread below.

A vast stretch of four-cornered paddy fields appeared along the coastline.

Some one said that the indented west

coastline would be straightened by the reclaimed tideland and the students would see it on a new Korean map.

People were tending lands well.

Paddy and nonpaddy fields and orchards stretched far and wide. The paddy fields reminded us of a checkerboard and the maize fields looked like black satin.

Mountains were thickly-wooded, levels were all paddy fields and even roadsides were planted with crops.

New, bright farm houses were distinctly compartmented and stood in rows. Everywhere trucks were running thick and fast.

Channels were overflowing with irrigation water. Electric locomotives were running on rails at a full speed.

Everywhere were seen big buildings—factories, warehouses and poultry and pig plants. We think that no country has ever brought about such great changes and created such an active life as Korea.

We knew all this more clearly in the course of understanding socialist Korea's policy toward the economy and society.

### AGRICULTURE FREE FROM FORTUITY

In Korea a democratic agrarian reform was carried out after liberation and the lands owned by the Japanese and their stooges and landlords were confiscated and distributed among the peasants.

But everything—buildings, machines and equipment and arable land—was destroyed by the war.

In the postwar period Korea went over to agricultural cooperation without waiting for industrialization to supply farm machines and necessary products to the countryside. This was a new, original socialist line.

In this country agricultural cooperation was completed in 1958.

Korea has reached the world level in her grain output.

She is self-sufficient in rice, her people's staple food, and vegetable and fruit, and she is striving to highly develop animal husbandry. What is the key to these good results? It is irrigation, electrification, mechanization and chemicalization.

Priority was given to irrigation. Rice, vegetable and fruit cultivation needs much water.

But Korea's climate is capricious: in summer it rains heavily and drought lasts long in spring.

Well-fed reservoirs supply water when necessary.

With a ramified network of irrigation canals the country is unaffected even by the bad weather. There are big reservoirs and pumping stations everywhere.

In order to protect arable land from flood all people turned out and built high river-dikes hundreds of kilometres long.

Capitalist south Korea can never undertake such huge-scale projects for irrigation and the protection of land and crops from flood.

With the appearance of tractor and other farm machine factories farm mechanization progressed rapidly in the DPRK.

One object of mechanization is to industrialize farm work.

Two things drew our special attention.

One was rice-transplanting machines.

The machines appeared to be not so much of practical value when we saw them first at the Central Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition.

But we saw them at work in vast rice fields and were strongly impressed by them.

There were two women sitting on each machine: one of them operated the machine and the other fed young rice plants pleasantly to be planted in rows.

Another was that people were helping peasants in their farming. Factory workers and students were working in the fields and art-

ists were giving performance on the farms.

People were weeding orchards, graperies and vegetable fields with the help of tractors.

Comprehensive mechanization is now well under way in all farm operations.

Following the rapidly developing industry, agricultural electrification and chemicalization have markedly progressed.

### INDUSTRY AND WELL-BALANCED ACCUMULATION

The Japanese imperialists made Korea's industry deformed in their interests.

They took away large quantities of minerals, coal and semi-finished goods from Korea. And they did not develop the engineering industry.

Technicians were mostly Japanese. There were only a small number of Korean engineers and technicians and few engine drivers. Koreans had to start everything from scratch and train their own cadres.

Americans raved that it would take the People's Korea one hundred years to build an iron works. But now she produces iron, copper and rare metals on her own.

Korea is rich in anthracite and lignite.

Her power industry has made rapid progress. She has concentrated on the creation of a many-sidedly developed industry, particularly on the manufacture of machine tools. As a result, great headway has been made.

Korea produces machine tools enough and to spare. She exports them to socialist countries, Japan and many other countries.

She produces trucks, tractors, locomotives and other large-size machines.

We visited a big tractor plant whose production processes are all automated or semi-automated and which mass-produces different types of tractors.

Food and textile industries have also progressed.



Particularly, a signal progress has been made in the chemical industry (fertilizer, synthetic fibre and plastics industries).

Industry accounts for more than three-fourths of the total value of industrial and agricultural output. This proves that socialist Korea is an advanced industrial state.

But she did not neglect agricultural development to do so. For industrialization she did not sacrifice agricultural production.

Industry is developing at a high tempo with no disproportions of accumulation.

## PRACTICALLY EQUAL SOCIETY

We were deeply impressed by the fact that there are neither diseases in town and country nor great distinctions between them and rapid changes are taking place.

The people were working with zeal.

The number of technicians and specialists is one million.

Of course we found it hard to understand fully what brought about such changes. We shall be able to do so only when we study the Korean people's life perhaps for months or years.

We saw the Korean people enjoy practically social equality.

Democracy was a concrete reality.

All state decisions and policies are formulated by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

His teachings have a great vitality.

We learned that all policies and decisions

are based on his active discussion with the people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung always goes out to the spot to acquaint himself with the actual situation there, hears the voice of the people and talks with specialists, and, on this basis, he maps out policies.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, always finds himself among the people, all of them can see him.

Places we visited, we were told, were places the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had been to to grasp their situation to adopt decisions.

As for the living standards, this country, unlike all other countries we had visited, sells daily necessities at very low prices.

Completely free are medical treatment and education (including preschool education). House rent is next to nothing and staple food prices are very low.

The state purchases rice at sixty *chon* per kilogramme and supplies it to the population for eight *chon*.

The taxation system has been completely abolished and factory and office workers and peasants don't pay taxes.

As for housing, in the past peasants lived in clay-walled and thatched houses. But today they live in modern houses of brick and of tile roofs of traditional Korean style.

Modern dwellings keep mushrooming now in town and country.

Pyongyang is a pollution-free city without harmful industry and a city in parks, and rivers flow through it. Its green belt per head of the population is the largest in the world.

It has developed communications for people. Social life is animated.



## Independent Foreign Policy and Its Vitality

EVER since its inception, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has followed an independent, principled foreign policy under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In the field of foreign relations it promotes friendship and unity with the socialist countries, supports the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples and the revolutionary movement of the peoples of all countries and develops the relations of friendship and cooperation with the non-aligned countries and all other countries which are friendly towards our country.

It opposes imperialism and strives for world peace and the progress of mankind.

The Government of our Republic always carries on all its external activities independently.

As an independent socialist state, our Republic establishes state and other relations with foreign countries on the principle of complete equality, independence, mutual respect, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and mutual benefit. It carries on external activities in conformity with our reality and the aspiration of the world's progressive peoples on the basis of its own judgement and faith. It never allows others to trample down or violate our nation's rights and dignity.

The DPRK Government's foreign policy based on the Juche idea is an absolutely just and peace-loving one which serves the interests of both the Korean revolution and the world revolution.

It is in full accord with the main trend of our times towards independent development. It, therefore, has an indestructible vitality.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our Party's independent and principled foreign policy has won the support of many fraternal parties and countries, numerous revolutionary organizations and people of the world and has further consolidated our country's international position. We have come to have a large number of revolutionary comrades and friends internationally and our revolution's international solidarity is being steadily cemented."

Thanks to the independent foreign policy and energetic external activities of our Party and Government our Republic's international position has risen greatly and the support and sympathy of the world progressive countries for our people's revolutionary cause are growing stronger each day.

Our country has established state relations with almost all countries of the world and is developing the relations of friendship and cooperation with them.

An increasing number of countries break with the south Korean puppet clique who seek national division and commit treacherous acts or, disregarding the relations with the puppets, establish state relations with our Republic.

Our country is now a full member of more than 150 international organizations.

Our country became a full member of the non-aligned movement at the Foreign Ministers' Conference of Non-Aligned Countries held in Lima in August 1975. It was a brilliant victory of the anti-imperialist independent foreign policy and the policy for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country consistently followed by our Party



and the Government of our Republic and was a great event that showed daily-mounting international solidarity with our revolution.

We have connection with a great many progressive organizations and personages of the world.

The number of supporters and sympathizers for our people's revolutionary cause is increasing daily and we have comrades and friends everywhere in the world.

Committees for supporting Korean reunification and committees for solidarity with the Korean people were formed in upwards of 50 countries of all continents of the world, such as the new-emerging countries, Japan, France, Belgium, the United States and so on. The friendship and solidarity committees have permanent central organizations and local organizations and are actively conducting social movements to support the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea, embracing the broad sections of people including prominent political and public figures and youth.

Their activities go beyond the bounds of individual countries and are gradually organized on a worldwide scale.

The World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was held in Brussels, the capital of Belgium, in February 1977, with the attendance of representatives from 68 countries and international organizations, and set up an International Liaison Committee to develop the movement for solidarity with the Korean people's struggle on a worldwide scale.

Prior to this, the "Emergency International Conference on Korea" held in Tokyo agreed to organize an international committee for solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Solidarity with our people's struggle is

concentrically expressed in the course of discussing the Korean question at international meetings.

Just resolutions on the Korean question were adopted at the recent UN General Assembly sessions, which marked a new page in the history of the UN.

Resolutions and declarations rapping US imperialist aggression in Korea and expressing firm solidarity with our people's cause of national reunification were adopted at the international meetings including the Fifth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Nations and important meetings held in various countries of the world in recent years.

The world people express their support to and solidarity with the Korean people in various forms and ways from the inauguration of solidarity organizations to editorials and comments of the press and their contents are deepening.

Governments, political parties, social organizations and solidarity committees, prominent figures and people of all strata of large numbers of countries explain the historic course and cause of tragic Korean division and clarify their firm stand to support our people's cause for the country's reunification, and condemn severely the US and Japanese reactionaries and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for their manoeuvres to hinder Korea's reunification and fix her division.

The ever-mounting international solidarity of the world people is a source of great inspiration to our people in their struggle for reunification and proves a telling blow to the partitionists within and without.

With the active support and encouragement of the world people the Korean people will frustrate all the obstructive moves of the internal and external separatists and surely achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.



## National Emblem of the DPRK

The national emblem of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea symbolizes the brilliant revolutionary traditions built up by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung of our Party and people during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the bright future of our people dashing forward vigorously towards the victory of the socialist and communist cause under his wise guidance, following his great Juche idea.

It also shows his great revolutionary idea on the conquest of the ideological and material fortresses in the building of socialism and communism, the invincible might of the DPRK where the entire Korean people widely participate in the state affairs, closely united around him as one man, and the sovereignty of the DPRK based on the principle of independence, self-support and self-defence.

The five-pointed red star in the national emblem is symbolic of the brilliant revolutionary traditions which the great leader established during the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the DPRK has totally inherited and of the radiant future of

our people.

The hydroelectric power station means our powerful heavy industry with the machine-building industry as its core, and our working class, the leading class of the revolution. The rice ears represent the great revolutionary idea of the respected and beloved leader on the final solution of the rural question, and the development of agriculture and the co-operative peasantry, the dependable ally of the working class. The national emblem is oval and framed with a red band, which symbolizes the unbreakable unity and cohesion of our people rallied firmly around the respected and beloved leader by the great Juche idea and the eternal prosperity and progress of our country.

"Democratic People's Republic of Korea" in Korean letters on the red band is the name of our country. The DPRK, whose President is the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, is a genuine state of workers and peasants, whose masters are the working people and all of whose people exercise sovereignty.





## *National Flag of the DPRK*

The national flag of the DPRK symbolizes the brilliant revolutionary traditions established by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and people, during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the bright future of our people dashing forward vigorously towards the victory of the socialist and communist cause under his wise guidance, following his great Juche idea.

It also represents our invincible revolutionary forces closely armed with his great revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, and rallied steel-strong around him.

It shows that ours is a heroic people who has inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and symbolizes the sovereignty of the DPRK based on the principle of independence, self-support and self-defence.

The five-pointed red star in the middle of the flag expresses the glorious revolutionary traditions which the great leader established during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the power of the Republic has totally inherited and shows the bright future of our people.

The red panel symbolizes the red blood shed by the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters and hero-soldiers for the freedom and independence of the country and for defence of the people's government. It also represents

the invincible revolutionary forces of our people who, armed firmly with the great Juche idea of the respected and beloved leader and closely rallied around him as one man, are vigorously fighting for the liberation, freedom and independence of the country, for the prosperity and development of the Republic and for the victory of the socialist and communist cause.

The white circle and two white stripes in the flag show that our people is a homogeneous nation of a long history of five millennia and a brilliant national culture and an heir to the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

They also imply that our people is a resourceful, industrious, brave, patriotic, pure-hearted and strong-willed nation and a heroic people firmly armed with the Juche idea of the respected and beloved leader and rallied closely around him with one thought and will.

The two blue stripes in the flag symbolize the sovereignty of the DPRK as well as the revolutionary spirit of the heroic Korean people fighting for the victory of the common cause of peace and democracy, national independence and socialism in unity with the peoples of the socialist countries and with the world revolutionary peoples, upholding the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle.

## Pyongyang Mansudae Art Troupe of the DPRK



The night view of the Mansudae Art Theatre



Men's quartette





A scene from the revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl" based on the classic play of the same name

Part of the central switchboard room at the theatre



◀ The central hall of the theatre





A scene from the music and dance tale "Song of Paradise"



The makeup room

Part of the corkscrew staircase at the theatre



Dance "Azalea of the Fatherland"



Harp solo



Dance "Twilight of Kangson"



## Looking Back Upon Glorious Thirty Years

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our working people today enjoy a dignified and fruitful life with genuine political rights and liberties under the socialist system."

Our people who had been held in bondage without any rights, have become masters of

the country today, enjoying welfare with all political rights and liberties under the wise guidance of the great leader.

Thirty years under the banner of the Republic have been years of glory; our people have experienced a truly worthwhile and happy life under the fatherly leader's loving care, and they recall the bygone days with deep emotion.

### Our Republic Serves The Working Class

I have been a steel worker for 40 years or so. The rolling shop of the Kangson Steel Complex is modernly equipped now and work is easy and pleasant. But it had been a place of drudgery under Japanese imperialist colonial rule. Our workers were forced to toil. I was able to endure hard work as I was stronger than others. But I could not tolerate the growing national discrimination. Koreans worked more than Japanese—several times in quantity—but were paid less than half the latter.

We resisted it on several occasions, but the end was prison and lockup each time.

Korean workers were treated like cattle at that time because they were robbed of their country, i.e., state power.

In those grim days, however, we found the great sun of the nation in General Kim Il Sung, the legendary hero, who raised the flame of the anti-Japanese struggle for national liberation, and we gained our new strength and courage from him.



Not until the respected and beloved leader liberated the country and established the people's power did we enjoy a genuine life.

Our workers in the bosom of our Republic enjoy genuine political liberties and the happiest life as masters of the country. We, the working class, have become today the leading class of the revolution.



Woman's solo



Women's instrumental ensemble

Dance "Snow Falls"





I was a son of a forsaken day labourer and toiled from 15, suffering all insults. But it is an old story; now with the deep trust and love of the great leader, I have become a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly, say, an ordinary worker deals with state affairs at the supreme power organ.

The state honoured me with a title of Labour Hero of the Republic, even though I did what I should have done for the factory. Before liberation I could not read and write as I was unable to go to school. But after liberation I had schooling and now have become a workteam head, workshop foreman and an instructor at the rolling shop.

Life is truly good. My family live in a fine apartment with adequate conditions provided by the state. We have nothing more to desire.

Our Republic, a genuine people's country, founded by the great leader, really serves the working class.

**Rim Yun Sik**

Instructor of the Rolling Shop of The Kangson Steel Complex, Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly and Labour Hero

## We Peasants Are Happy Too



I do not claim to have experienced much of the miserable life of our people who had been robbed of their country by the Japanese imperialists. I was six when the country was liberated.

### LOOKING BACK UPON GLORIOUS 30 YEARS

I remember, however, vividly what I had seen then. My parents worked hard in the field but all their harvest was taken by the landlord. They sighed with empty winnows on the threshing ground. The villagers, unable to bear the oppression of the Japanese imperialists and landlords, left their beloved native homes with their families in quest of livelihood.

Such was the lot of our peasants before liberation.

But their life under the people's power after liberation has changed altogether. Under the Republic they have been happy as well.

Such is true of me.

I was the daughter of a tenant farmer and I could not have attended school under Japanese imperialist colonial rule. But under the people's power founded by the fatherly leader I studied to my heart's content and went to work on a socialist cooperative farm. I became a sub-workteam head, then a workteam head; now I'm a chairwoman of the management board of a big cooperative farm.

Our farm has nearly 1,000 hectares of paddy and non-paddy fields, several hundred hectares of orchards and does stockbreeding. It has also many trucks and scores of tractors and large numbers of other modern

## 30 Years Under the Banner of the DPRK

farm machines.

I, an ordinary farm woman, am in charge of a large cooperative farm. This makes me think of much.

I think it to be the honour of all farm women in the Republic led by the kind fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung; he has made the farmers owners of the land, masters of the country.

I have more to speak in this regard.

I have not yet paid for his favour as a chairwoman trained under his care.

But the fatherly leader seated me on the rostrum of the National Agricultural Congress a few years ago and gave me the distinctive title of Labour Heroine which was more than

I deserved. Last year I had another honour: I was elected a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly.

To work hard and fill the nation's granary, I think, is the way to uphold my great honour given by my country.

**Labour Heroine Li Ok Sang,**

Chairwoman of the Kochang Cooperative Farm Management Board in Taean City and Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly

## What I Want to Say As a Scholar

**KOREA** has a long history of 5,000 years and a brilliant culture. It is the pride of our nation.

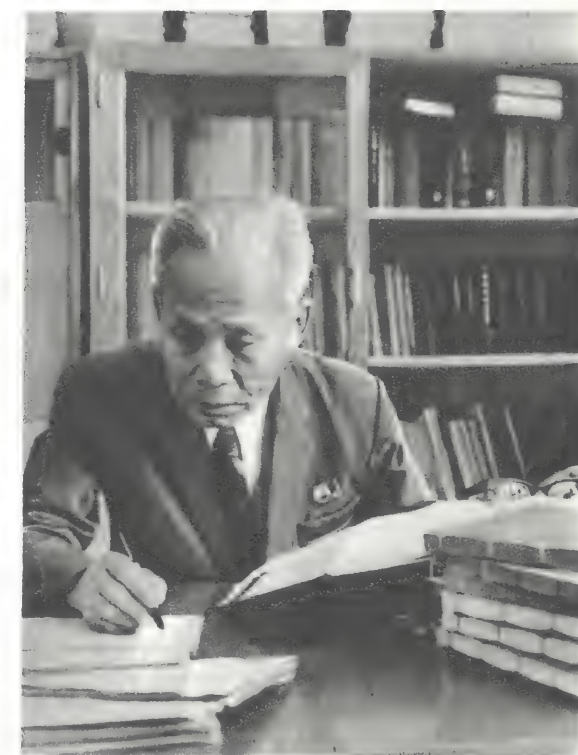
I have studied its glorious history for more than 40 years now.

But because before liberation we were robbed of our country by the Japanese imperialist aggressors, I, though a historian, could not publish my elaborate books on the long history and resplendent culture created by our resourceful, courageous and industrious ancestors.

What had the historian to do in the grim days when the people were robbed of everything precious, their mother tongue and their own names?

At that time I was convinced that our country would be set free and hoped I would then study freely the proud national history.

Not until the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung established our Republic were my wishes fulfilled. I was given all conditions for my line. As a lifelong devotee of history I felt for the first time the pride and honour of a historian in the care of the



Republic.

In the thirty-odd years of my work on our nation's proud history I looked at the astonishing reality filled with epoch-making changes made under the wise guidance of the great leader. It stirred me profoundly.



The looks of our Republic have changed strikingly under its banner in a short period of thirty years.

With the great advancement of Chollima racing against time, industrialization took place in 14 years in this land—a colossal goal which took others a hundred or hundreds of years to attain and ours has become a socialist industrial power. The fields are fed by irrigation water and farming work is done with the help of machines and chemicals; the stacks of grain go higher and higher year after year.

Free compulsory education has been provided for the younger generation and free medical care for the entire people. Our country is the first to abolish the taxation system and science and art are flowering brilliantly.

Great changes have occurred in the life

of people. They who had been oppressed for centuries have become masters of the country and the means of production, a dignified and happy people enjoying a fully independent and creative life.

Our country guided by the great leader has entered a new era of prosperity under the banner of the Republic.

There is no greater pride and honour for a historian in this era than to convey this new resplendent history to the generations to come.

I am determined to give the rest of my life to this worthwhile weighty task.

**Pak Si Hyong,**  
Professor of Kim Il Sung University,  
Doctor and Academician

## True Worth of Artiste in the Warm Bosom of the Republic



LOOKING BACK UPON GLORIOUS 30 YEARS

I am already 60 years old now and my head has begun to grow frosty.

But I am now full of energy as if I had got young again.

This youthful vigor I have gained from our Republic, the grateful socialist land, established by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, a kind father to our people.

I was a mere play fan at the beginning. But now I am a revolutionary screen actor and a People's Actor, the highest honour for artistes. I owe this entirely to my grateful fatherland.

I spent wastefully my youth full of dreams until 26 under the dark colonial rule of Japanese imperialism.

My greatest hope was to become an actor.

But my desire, my dream, could not come true. I was supporting myself through middle school. I left school halfway and went from place to place in a hope to enter a new-school drama troupe. But no one could meet my desire. Only curse and dislike for dark society grew in me. This was because we were stateless.

My hope came true only after the defeat of the Japanese imperialist aggressors and

the liberation of the country by the respected and beloved leader, the sun of the nation and the tender-hearted father.

The fatherland found me who was engaged in a dramatic movement with like-minded youth in a local town with the joy of liberation and made me an actor at the newly-established National Film Studio (Korean Feature Film Studio today), and cast me as the leading man in the first film "My Home Village" in our country after liberation.

For more than three decades I was cast in more than 100 films and played the leading

part in many films including "My Home Village," "This Is How They Fought," "Choe Hak Sin's Family" and "Eagles on Mountain-top."

Under the sagacious guidance of the great leader our cinema art came into brilliant bloom. In the course I became a People's Actor. This I owe to the grateful fatherland.

**Yu Won Jun**  
People's Actor  
Korean Feature Film Studio

## So Dear Was Fatherland

I was in south Korea for years even after our country's liberation and the foundation of our Republic.

Even after liberation we could not do as we wished due to the US imperialists who occupied south Korea and their lackeys. Our lot was no better than before liberation. I worked for a landlord as a farm hand following liberation too. We were treated more and more harshly.

I could not attend school and even at 19 years of age I could not even write my name.

I began to live a life worthy of a human being only after my home county, Yongju, was liberated by the heroic People's Army sent by the great leader and the people's power was established in the liberated areas of south Korea, during the Fatherland Liberation War.

On the day when the people's committee was set up in my village, my village people danced for joy. Their features are still vivid in my memory. They had a good reason to do so. The people's power established in the liberated areas of south Korea distributed land among them and enabled them to lead a real human life. They said with one mouth



that they found their life worth living.

The people's power was so dear to us. That was why I volunteered for military service to defend it against the US imperialists and their stooges. Serving in the People's Army marching south, I took part in many battles. I blew off 8 enemy pillboxes single-handed in the attack on Height 891.

The state awarded me the title of Hero of the Republic, the highest honour for our citizens. If I did anything for the country, it was only that I did my duty to it.



The country's reunification, the greatest desire of our nation, has not been achieved. The south Korean people are still under the despotic rule of the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

I, therefore, am now working with the same mind as I had when I fought in arms to defend the people's power during the war

and with a heart to hasten the country's reunification to enable the south Korean people too to live a happy life in the bosom of our Republic.

Hero of the Republic **An Ju Ho**  
Labour Safety Instructor  
Pyongyang Cornstarch Mill

## Fatherland Was Dearer to Me in the Far-off Foreign Land



ON September 9, thirty years ago I was in Japan. At the glad news of our Republic's birth I shouted *manse* (hurrah) at the top of my voice, shedding tears of emotion. I can never forget that day. I had expectantly waited for the day.

When I crossed Korea Strait, my heart bled at the thought that I should go to Japan in quest of livelihood, robbed of our country by Japanese imperialism. It is true that stateless people are as miserable as a dog in a house of death. I suffered all manner of rough treatment and insults in the foreign land and fully experienced the sorrow of a ruined nation.

To earn my keep I had to work like a slave in Japanese collieries. Many Koreans were killed by cave-in. But they had nowhere to appeal.

Maltreatment and hard life in the alien land made me badly miss my fatherland.

Our Republic was such a fatherland as we had longed for. It was quite natural, therefore, that it should give me boundless joy, moving me to tears.

After the foundation of the Republic we Korean nationals in Japan lived, looking up to our Republic established by the great leader as a beacon of hope, highly proud of being overseas citizens of the Republic, an independent sovereign state.

In the summer of 1961, I returned to the Republic led by the fatherly leader.

Indeed, the way to the homeland was the road of hope, the road of happiness.

I came back to the motherland with a mind to cut much coal for my dear fatherland and

LOOKING BACK UPON GLORIOUS 30 YEARS

~~~~~ 30 Years Under the Banner of the DPRK ~~~~~

I did my best to do so. But the homeland awarded the title of Labour Hero of the Republic to me. This is the highest honour for the citizens. To uphold the honour, I will work harder for my fatherland.

Labour Hero **So Yong Jun**  
Collier  
Ryongdung Coal Mine  
Kujang County  
North Pyongan Province

## Pride of the New Generation

The birthday of the Republic is an auspicious holiday all our people greet with great joy.

I was born in 1948 when our Republic was founded. So my emotion is particularly deep.

I did not experience the sorrow of lost nationhood my parents suffered.

Though, I too hold dear my country, a genuine state for the people.

I have lived for three decades, enjoying only happiness in the bosom of the Republic established by the fatherly leader. This makes me renew my determination to do more work for the grateful fatherland.

I am now working on the construction site of a power station.

The constructor of the power station is a proud name to me.

When I look at the power station in the national emblem of the Republic set up by the great leader, I feel a high sense of honour as a young constructor of power stations.

I have already participated in the building of the Unbong and Sodusu Power Stations and I am putting my youthful vigor into the construction of the Taedong-gang Power Station.

Even after the completion of the Taedong-



gang Power Station I will join in the construction of many other power stations for my country.

By doing this, I will uphold the honour of a young constructor who has grown under the care of the fatherly leader and the socialist fatherland that have paved the highroad for the youth to fully realize their hopes.

I will, as ever, work hard to make our grateful socialist fatherland prosper eternally as a rich and strong, independent industrial state.

To devote my whole life to the construction of power stations for my dear fatherland—this is my resolution with which I have worked thus far, and this is what I would like to say on the birthday of our Republic.

**Kang Bong Sam**  
Assembler  
Construction Complex No. 1 of Hydraulic Power Stations

LOOKING BACK UPON GLORIOUS 30 YEARS





"LEGENDARY HERO, THE SUN OF THE NATION"

## "Commander Kim Is the Best Commander!"

**DURING** the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, while building up the internal forces of the revolution, consistently strove to form, strengthen and broaden a united front with the Communists and people of neighbouring countries as well as with other large anti-Japanese forces including nationalist groups. In the struggle against Japanese imperialism in league with world imperialism, it was extremely important in hastening the victory of the Korean revolution and accelerating the world revolution to unite the revolutionary forces on a national scale and strengthen solidarity with all anti-imperialist revolutionary forces on an international scale and form an anti-Japanese united front with the neighbouring people who were also suffering from Japanese imperialist aggression.

Ever since the early days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, therefore, he had made every effort to strengthen solidarity with the international revolutionary forces and form an anti-Japanese united front with them.

He had striven to form a united front with the Chinese nationalist anti-Japanese units which had risen against the Japanese imperialist invasion of Manchuria.

Although they had risen under the anti-Japanese banner of national salvation, these units were nationalist troops whose commanders came from the bourgeoisie and were irresolute and wavered greatly in fighting the Japanese imperialists. They, deceived by the anti-communist propaganda of the Japanese imperialists and their manoeuvres to create antagonism among peoples, were hostile to Korean Communists and people. Some of them went so far as to attack and kill Korean

anti-Japanese guerrillas.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out a correct solution to this crisis and took the task upon himself.

In June 1933, he had negotiations with the commander of the Chinese anti-Japanese forces.

His flawless logic and persuasive arguments brought the Chinese commander and officers to the realization that they had misunderstood the Korean Communists, and finally they were convinced of the need for an anti-Japanese united front and the correctness of its strategic objective.

The Chinese commander was deeply impressed by the legendary hero Comrade Kim Il Sung's great revolutionary ideas and indefatigable militancy, his tolerance and the masterly way he grasped the situation and mapped out wise policies, and fully agreed to form an anti-Japanese united front with the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army (AJGA).

Thanks to the great leader's positive and self-sacrificing efforts, this highly complex and difficult problem was solved and an anti-Japanese united front with the Chinese units was realized on a full scale.

In September 1933, he organized a large-scale attack on the Tungning County seat, in coordination with Chinese units.

This battle was of great importance in leading the Chinese anti-Japanese troops to fight actively against Japanese imperialism in coordination with the AJGA and dealing heavy blows at the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

Tungning, on the Soviet-Manchurian border, was one of major military bases for Japanese imperialism. Within this walled town there were thousands of enemy troops, including

Japanese aggressor troops, equipped with guns and tanks and up-to-date weapons. The attack on a fortress containing such huge enemy troops was extremely fierce from the outset. The Japanese imperialists put up a desperate resistance, throwing in large reinforcements and even using planes.

During the battle, the anti-Japanese guerrilla units, the main force of the united army, hit the battery on Western Hill, the major fortress, and the West Gate, the front gate of the walled town, at the same time, making a breakthrough for the assault units, and continued to fight valiantly, thus playing a decisive role in the victorious battle.

The battle ended in a great victory for the united army thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's masterly command and the courage of the anti-Japanese guerrillas.

Through the battle, the officers and soldiers of the Chinese anti-Japanese units were deeply impressed by the great leader's brilliant tactics and ability in command, and by the combat power and revolutionary discipline of the AJGA men under his command, their love for the people and their revolutionary comradeship.

They were particularly touched by his high sense of revolutionary morality as he saved a Chinese commander who was seriously wounded in the battle and encircled by the enemy.

Following the battle, the Chinese anti-Japanese officers and men respected and trusted the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung more deeply and clearly realized that the Korean Communists were bona fide anti-imperialist revolutionary fighters and true revolutionaries possessing lofty virtues and admirable traits.

Afterwards, they talked among themselves: "Commander Kim is the best commander!" "Commander Kim is an uncommonly great man" and "We can defeat Japs only under Commander Kim."

At the time General Kim Il Sung was only 21 years old.

The Chinese Anti-Japanese National-salva-

tion Army men and people considered such an extraordinary man as the great leader to be old and told legendary stories to each other:

"Commander Kim must be an old giant."

"Stroking his beard, he finds out the truth no one else under the sun can discover and his words make the revolutionary truth clear to every mind."

"He beheads hundreds of Japs at a flourish of his sword, flying here and there on a steed."

"Japs planted big iron bars in all Korean mountains to prevent a great commander from coming out. What a fruitless effort they made! General Kim Il Sung has now appeared in Korea. He is the most brilliant commander in the world."

"In the depths of mountains, he took up arms and is fighting the Japanese troops. So soon the Japs will go to ruin."

This story was also widely circulated among people:

"General Kim Il Sung uses diverse and flexible magics and his tactics are masterly and subtle. So, out of their respect, people also call him Kim Il Se meaning the greatest man in the world."

These stories spread also among children.

In this regard, a Japanese government-serving scholar wrote in his book *New Tales of Korea*: "Seven years ago (i.e., 1944—Ed.) I gave a combined lecture to sixth-year pupils from a primary school and second-year pupils from a secondary school in south Korea. When the lecture was over, I asked them, 'Who do you think is the greatest man among contemporary Japanese (including Koreans)? Speak out honestly, there is no need to give your names.' I reassured them by adding, 'Don't be timid or afraid.' Then a poll was conducted. To my surprise, 67 per cent put down 'Kim Il Sung'."

Even under the oppressive colonial rule of Japanese imperialism which did not allow the people to see and speak, their respect and love for the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was so boundless and deep.



POEM

# A Happy Birthday

Composed on the Occasion of 66th Birthday of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Be Celebrated throughout Korea

Pakistani Poet  
Khwaja Abdul  
Rehman Ghazi



Today is the 15th April of 1978  
Today the patriotic Koreans are very glad  
Today they are celebrating their leader's birthday  
With the colourful attires of blue and red

Today the fatherly leader KIM IL SUNG  
Has completed the life's 66th year  
Yet he is neither tired nor disheartened  
As his far reach destination appears to be near

Today the historical and grand city of Pyongyang  
Has been decorated finely like a rare bride  
To observe the importance of this glorious day  
And to mark the leader's historic successes and pride

The observation of the birthday by the Korean people  
Is the proof of the confidence in the leader's lead  
The patriotic and revolutionary people are quite happy  
With KIM IL SUNG's lead which is free of any greed

15th April of the year 1912  
Was a significant and important day  
In the modern and eventful history of Korea  
Which the Koreans recollect every day

On this very day was born an unknown boy  
In a poor peasant's hut in Mangyongdae  
Later on who became the Koreans' true fate  
And won the national and international fame and renown

This very Korean peasant's unknown soul  
Who was born sixty six years ago  
Has played very nicely his national role  
And day by day whose efforts strongly grow.

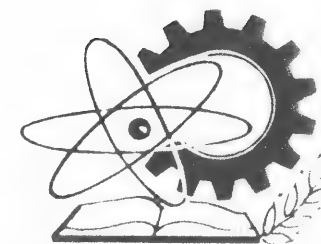
KIM IL SUNG is an embodiment of rare qualities  
Only at the age of 14 years he came to battlefield  
He is the ardent admirer of the truth and realities  
And for the Korean nation his lead proved a shield

He restored the Korean land from the Japanese imperialists  
And retreated the Japanese imperialists from there  
He liberated the nation and won an independent state  
With his patriotic, revolutionary and fatherly care

The Koreans are going on with the leader's Juche idea  
They have become the models of the socialist traits  
Korea is improving day and night with their endeavours  
To achieve even more and more revolutionary high rates

I wish him a happy happy long life  
I wish him a never failing good health  
I wish him the company of his children and wife  
Which is the life's greatest treasure and wealth.

## Kim Chaek Polytechnical Institute—Centre for Training Our Own Technical Personnel



The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"The Kim Chaek Polytechnical Institute, whose growth coincides with the history of our Republic, has contributed greatly to the country's prosperity, development and socialist construction."**

The institute, a comprehensive technical personnel-training centre in our country, has traversed a glorious path for the past 30 years together with our Republic.

The faculty and students of the institute are fondly looking back on its proud history, feeling grateful to the great leader for his deep concern for it.

### Under Deep Concern

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has always showed deep concern for education and scientific research at this institute in the revolutionary capital, Pyongyang.

He set up the institute on September 27 in the year 1948 when our Republic was founded. It was the first polytechnical institute in our country.

Busy as he was in guiding our people in building a new state right after liberation, he personally picked out the site for the institute, staffed the faculty with able scientists and technicians, and spared nothing for laying its material foundation.

Even during the Fatherland Liberation War decisive of the fate of the country and the nation, he, attaching great importance to higher education, cared to evacuate the insti-

tute to a safe place and took a drastic measure to call back its students from the front for study.

One day in June 1952, he went a long way in spite of the enemy bombing to see educational work at the institute which was then in a rural village of North Pyongan Province.

Little did they think that he, who had always been dear to their hearts, would visit it when the attention of the whole country was directed to the front. So the joy of the faculty and students knew no bounds.

He spoke to them in detail about the orientation of the educational work at the institute in the wartime and visited the hostels with fatherly affection to acquaint himself with the supply work and look after their life and health.

Immediately after the ceasefire, he saw that the institute was first built again in Pyongyang even in the difficult situation where everything remained destroyed by the war. Saying no money should be spared for training our technical personnel, he sent to the institute platinum kept in the state treasury, lots of up-to-date educational apparatuses and books on science and technology in his private library.

Later, he frequented the institute and pointed out the work to be undertaken by it for each stage of the technical reconstruction and the technical revolution.

Indeed, he has given the institute highly important teachings a hundred and scores of times since its birth.

As you have seen above, the institute has developed into a polytechnical institute we can boast to the world under the constant fatherly concern of the great leader.



## Training National Technical Personnel

The institute has mechanical, electric, metallurgical, electronic engineering and other departments and scores of courses and chairs to train technical personnel for different branches of the national economy including heavy industry.

It has a modern integrate practice workshop and laboratories for specific branches and a library of over 600,000 volumes.

Its student body consists of the full-time students getting stipends from the state and part-time students—workers and office employees—in the correspondence and evening courses.

The institute has striven so far to ground its instruction on all subjects strictly on the Party policies according to the principles of socialist

pedagogy formulated by the great leader. To this end, it has improved and perfected the content of technical education for the development of our national economy, particularly our Juche industry, while bettering the content of politico-ideological education.

In these years, the departments and courses have remade their curriculums and teaching programmes, reflecting the trend of modern sciences and the requirements of the Party policy and written more than 500 kinds of new textbooks and reference books for instruction.

The institute has improved the content of the instruction of basic technical subjects.

It has given students wide knowledge especially of applied mathematics, electronics and automation so that principles, formulae and contents dealt in these subjects can be effectively used for the study of special subjects. Today electronic computer is used in instruction of all subjects.

The institute not only instructs students in theory of sciences and technology but cultivates their ability to use it in practice.

To that end, the institute actively enlists students in designing and building machines according to the curriculum and in experiment and practice in their specialities including electronics and automation.

Students conduct experiments in twos or separately with modern apparatuses and cultivate their ability to think and act independently, displaying creativeness.

Practical training lays stress on practice at the production site.

In practice at the production sites students are given the task to solve technical matters raised there and make technical innovations.

Recently students of the metallurgical engineering department, helped by their teachers, succeeded in a research to produce reduced ball ore with domestic raw materials in the converter in the course of their practice and made a great contribution to the development of our metallurgical industry.

The students of the mechanical engineering department devised, designed and made power plant, steerage and many other accessories of a "raker hydraulic excavator" suitable to our topography in the course of their practice.

Many other students of this institute have presented and introduced in production new good ideas of importance in the development of the national economy.

Through practice the students not only en-

rich their book knowledge but revolutionize and working-classize themselves and impart advanced techniques to workers.

Like this, the institute trains competent technicians who are firmly equipped with the Juche idea and modern science, according to the principles of socialist pedagogy.

The graduates of this institute are playing today a leading role in different branches of the national economy.

## Contributing to Developing Sciences and Technology

The institute has creditably performed its mission in scientific research, as well as in training technicians.

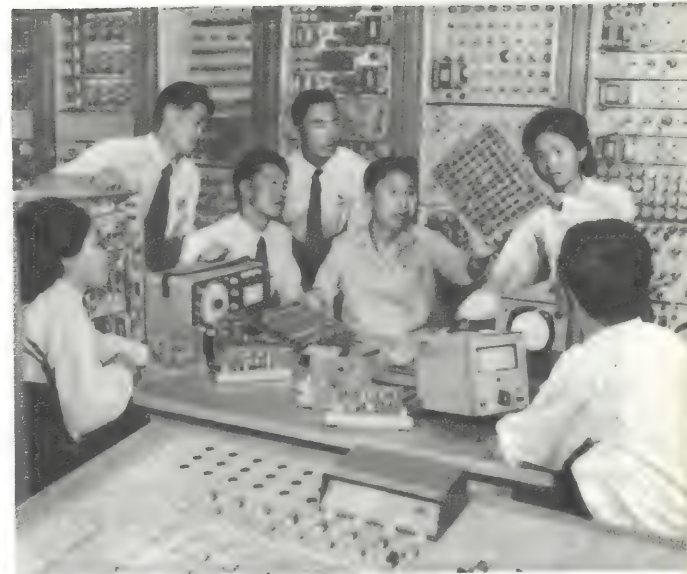
It has a postgraduate course, a doctor course and research institutes including the steel institute and the mining and metal research institute, where many scientists and researchers including doctors and professors are engaged in research for education and scientific and technical development.

While paying primary attention to the solution of pressing technical problems raised in developing our Juche industry reliant on domestic natural resources, the institute has settled many problems in widely introducing the latest achievements of science and technology in different branches of the national economy.

This polytechnical institute produced scores of valuable research results so far. For instance, its research group designed and built good machines suitable to our physiographic conditions such as anthracite selector, fish shoal detector, tractor for sloping fields, etc.

From the firm Juche position, the teachers and researchers made many new discoveries and inventions with their collective efforts and wisdom.

Recently the teachers and researchers of the geological prospecting department discovered vast deposits of anthracite as a result of their intensive efforts to find more underground



At a laboratory

resources for the country.

The electronic engineering and metal working departments have scored good results in research work on machines and equipment and apparatuses and metals for the automation of our industry.

All these research results are now widely used in the various branches of the national economy and are much conducive to elevating the level of other technical college students.

Today the teachers and researchers of this institute are vigorously pushing ahead with their research work for the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy and the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

The institute was awarded Kim Il Sung Order and the Order of National Flag First Class for its distinguished feats in the educational and scientific research work in the past 30 years. Today it is splendidly performing its honourable mission, vigorously conducting the speed campaign, upholding the banner of the three revolutions.

Part of the Kim Chaek Polytechnical Institute





## Do You Know?

### Lake Chonji

Lake Chonji is a natural lake on the top of Mt. Paekdu-san, the holy revolutionary mountain which is associated with the immortal revolutionary exploits and the brilliant revolutionary history of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our people.

The old revolutionary battle sites and historic sites in and around the mountain always attract our working people and foreign friends. They admire the lake, looking back on the glorious yet arduous revolutionary path traversed by the great leader with humble reverence.

It is a crater made by volcanic eruption. It



covers an area of 9.2 square kilometres. It is 18.7 kilometres round, 3.3 to 6.4 kilometres across and 300 metres deep at the deepest point.

It is the second largest natural lake in our country. It is 2,257 metres above sea level, and it is rimmed with the precipitous crater wall from which soar high peaks, including the Changgun-bong 2,750 metres above the sea, which rise 500 metres above the lake surface.

The lakeside is strewn with pumice at some places.

The water flows out of it through Talmun, a rent made in the northern part of the crater wall. At some distance from Talmun, there is a cascade with a fall of about 70 metres. A sulphurous hot spring oozes out on the northern side, 28 to 30 degrees C in temperature.



The lake water is limpid and light blue. The lake is deep and the water temperature much differs according to the water level. Sometimes the lake freezes four metres thick, and the thaw is not completed even at the end of June. At times freezing occurs even late in July.

The lake is frequently wrapped in thick mist and sees many rainfalls in summer. Waves run 50 to 100 cm high with the strong wind.

Some places around the lake are covered with snow throughout the year.

The lake is lived by a small amount of microorganisms and devoid of the finny tribe.

For the convenience of sightseers, a motor road is laid up to the mountaintop, and suspension bridges and other safety means are provided and there are stopping places here and there.

### Rain Gauge

In 1441 our ancestors invented and used a rain gauge for the first time in the world.

The rain gauge was a cast iron cylinder, about 58 cm long and 23 cm across, and they caught the rain water in it and figured out the amount of a rainfall.

It was used widely across the land.

Our ancestors also invented and used the water-depth meter called *Supyo* to measure the depth of rivers and left systematic records thereof.

The gauge and meter were based on our ancestors' rich experiences and show the high level of meteorology and hydrology in our country in those days.

### World's First Metal Type

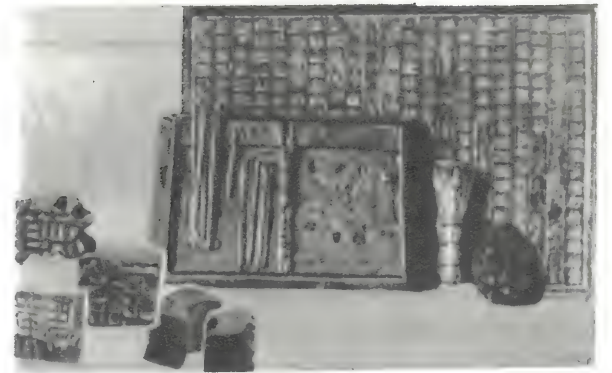
Our nation has created a brilliant culture, making many scientific discoveries and inventions through its long history spanning 5,000 years.

Our ancestors invented and used metal types for the first time in the world. They made metal types between the end of the 12th century and the early 13th century and began to print books.

They made lead types in 1436 for the first time in the world.

Like all other things invented and developed by our nation, the metal types made a great contribution to developing our national culture and science and to enriching the treasure store of human culture.

Our printing industry had developed in its own way since the invention of the metal types, and after liberation it entered a new stage in its development under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. Today our type alloy and type moulding technique are at a high level and type founding machines are very good.



### NORDIC COOPERATION COMMITTEE OF ASSOCIATIONS FOR FRIENDSHIP AND SOLIDARITY WITH THE KOREAN PEOPLE INAUGURATED

An inaugural meeting of the Nordic Cooperation Committee of Associations for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People was held in Oslo, the capital of Norway, on May 13.

It was attended by representatives of friendship organizations and committees for supporting Korea's reunification in Denmark, Finland, Sweden and Norway.

The attendants discussed the question of strengthening solidarity with the Korean people with the present Korean situation in view and decided to inaugurate the said committee in order to further strengthen the international solidarity movement supporting the reunification of Korea, in reflection of the common desire of the people for the peaceful solution of the Korean question and a durable peace in Asia and the world.

The meeting unanimously adopted the rules of the committee and its inaugural statement.

It formed the executive committee of the committee and elected its chairman and secretary.

The inaugural statement noted that the Korean people have been divided for 33 years, though they are a homogeneous nation and manifested support to their struggle for the reunification of the country, and went on:

The future of Korea must be decided by her people themselves and she must be reunified in a peaceful way without reliance upon or interference by outside forces, in accordance with the principles of the July 4, 1972 North-South Joint Statement.

We appeal to the governments of the Northern European countries to actively support the reunification of Korea.





## Great Chollima Movement— Author of Heroism and Miracles

**OUR PEOPLE** significantly greeted the 10th anniversary of the publication of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's classic "Let Us Develop the Chollima Workteam Movement in Depth, a Great Impetus to Socialist Construction," in the circumstances in which they were conducting a new all-out onward movement on all fronts of socialist construction.

In his historic speech made at the Second National Meeting of the Vanguard in the Chollima Workteam Movement held on May 11, 1968, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung analyzed the history and great vitality of the Chollima Workteam Movement, a development in depth of the Chollima Movement, and put forward concrete tasks to intensify it.

Our great victories and successes in the building of socialism have been attained in the course of the Chollima Movement. Apart from the Chollima Movement, we cannot talk about the proud history of our socialist construction marked by epoch-making changes and miracles.

The Chollima Movement is a great communist forward movement which was started and developed according to the great plan of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and under his wise guidance.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Chollima Movement is a movement of communist education, its aim being to convert large numbers of people into activists of socialist construction who make continuous advance and uninterrupted innovation; it is a forward movement of commun-

ism to get large numbers of people to display mass heroism and vigorously push ahead with socialist construction." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 49.)

Socialism can be built successfully only by the conscious struggle of the broad masses of the working people. Therefore, what is most important in the guidance of socialist construction is to organize and mobilize all of them in the carrying out of the revolutionary tasks by giving full scope to their revolutionary zeal and creative power. To this end, it is necessary to initiate and steadily develop a mass movement correctly reflecting the demands of the developing revolution, the prevailing situation and the desire and aspiration of the popular masses and involving them all.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has attached great importance to the mass movement since we started to build a new society and he advanced a great idea of overcoming all difficulties in the way of our revolution and scaling the high peak of socialism in a short time through a powerful mass forward movement when we began to build socialism on a full scale.

In the postwar days when we started to lay the foundation of socialism from war ruins, our Party and revolution had severe trials to surmount.

Not a single brick was left safe and materials and funds were in short supply and the people were still in needy circumstances. Worse still, the class enemies within and without and opportunists were making desperate efforts to hinder our revolution. The

only way out of these difficulties was to mobilize the strength and wisdom of our people under the revolutionary banner of self-reliance.

Our war-hardened people were burning with a desire to build socialism better and faster, taking ten or a hundred steps while others took one step.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung of iron will who never wavers in any adversity saw promptly the demands of our revolution and the revolutionary aspiration of our people and made up his mind to tide over all difficulties by rousing revolutionary enthusiasm in the masses. And he visited the workers of the Kangson Steel Works and got them to kindle the flames of the Chollima Movement.

Under the militant slogan "Let Us Advance at the Speed of Chollima!" put forward by him, our people turned out as one and worked miracles and innovations, valiantly overcoming the difficulties and hardships. In the course the great Chollima era, an era of great prosperity, came to our country.

The Chollima Movement is a brilliant fruition of the original thought, theory and policies and outstanding and seasoned guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who regards the popular masses as the most powerful beings.

The movement is the general line of our Party in socialist construction.

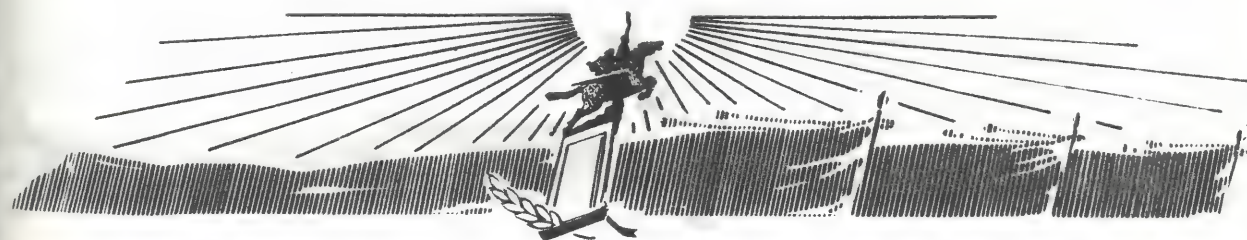
The essence of this line is to educate all the working people in the Juche idea and remould and unite them more firmly around the Party, and to give full scope to their revolutionary zeal and creative talents so as

to build socialism better and faster. The central task of this movement is to push ahead vigorously with the three revolutions—ideological, technological and cultural—in a mass movement.

The three revolutions are essential to remove all residues of exploiter society from all areas of social life and provide the working people with an independent and creative life.

The Chollima Movement mightily and successfully promotes the revolution without any deviations whatsoever through the simultaneous conduct of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

It is an incomparably greater movement than all other movements in the past; it closely combines the collective innovation in economic and cultural construction with the work of educating and remoulding the working people. It ensures success in human remoulding by turning the work of remoulding ideological consciousness into the work of the masses themselves with the production sites as its centre. It also renders it possible to make continued innovations on all fronts of socialist construction and create a very high speed while ensuring a positive balance in the building of socialism, by enlisting the revolutionary zeal and collective wisdom of the masses in the carrying out of the Party's economic policy and making them actively participate in economic management. The main characteristic of this movement lies in guaranteeing success in the three revolutions through the combination of ideological remoulding with collective innovation in economic and cultural construction.





The Chollima Movement covers industry, agriculture, construction, transport, education, culture, public health and other areas of the revolution and construction, and it involves all people of different trades—the workers, peasants and working intellectuals—in the country. It is not a temporary emulation drive merely to carry out the economic tasks but a permanent strategic movement for the socialist construction.

The decisive factor which sparked off the Chollima Movement and lent great might to it is the rock-firm unity and cohesion of the entire people rallied closely around the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Chollima Movement is a great combination of his outstanding and seasoned guidance with the intense loyalty to him of our people who devote themselves to the revolution led by him, entrusting their destiny entirely to him. This unbreakable unity and cohesion is the source of the inexhaustible strength of the grand Chollima onward movement which weathers through any storm and stress.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who is possessed of extraordinary intelligence, remarkable leadership ability and noble moral qualities, puts forward correct lines and policies and clear orientation for each period and stage of the revolution and construction to show the way to our people and always mingles with them to instil in them the indomitable fighting spirit and the conviction of victory.

The Chollima Movement organized and led by him more than enough displayed its indestructible power in our socialist construc-

tion crowded with heroic deeds and miracles.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"The validity and great vitality of the Chollima Movement have more than adequately been displayed in the people's day-to-day struggle to speed up socialist construction."** (Ibid., p. 52.)

The Chollima Movement is a great movement of mass education which has brought about radical change in our people's ideological life through ideological remoulding.

We have gained a great success in the carrying out of this difficult historic task by giving precedence to the ideological revolution over all other work according to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's unique policy of human remoulding.

Today our people are devoting themselves to the Party and the revolution, to the organizations and collective under the slogan "One for all and all for one" and they are firmly united by one ideology and will.

The Chollima Movement is a great onward movement which made our people advance at a very high speed and complete the historic task of socialist industrialization only in 14 years and turned ours into a powerful socialist state, independent, self-supporting and self-defensive.

Conducting this movement, our people, upholding our Party's original lines and policies including the basic line of socialist economic construction, the line of socialist industrialization and the policy of the technical revolution, dashed ahead in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and worked miracles of carrying out the difficult econo-

mic tasks, which took others several years or scores of years, in only a few days or months, and the spirit of Chollima racing against time prevailed all over the country.

This represents a heroic epic which eloquently proves what miracles the people can work, who valiantly advance along the road to socialism under the guidance of their great leader, taking their destiny in their hands.

Indeed, the Chollima Movement is a great forward movement which radically changed the face of our country that took over a backward economy and culture, and raised the position of our nation who had suffered all sorts of maltreatment and insult in the past to such a height as we see today.

The Chollima Movement, which has traversed the proud road under the sagacious guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, has developed in depth to a higher stage through speed campaign. Upholding the policy of speed campaign, our people carried out all work at a lightning speed, with high fighting spirit, ambition and zeal, and thus reached the high goals of the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule and had bumper crop every year even under the influence of the cold front sweeping the world, steadily strengthening our independent economy.

Under the red banner of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, they are now making a new all-out historic march to complete the revolutionary cause of Juche started in the Paekdu forests, vigorously conducting the speed campaign.

They will successfully carry out the sacred tasks to fulfil the grand Second Seven-Year Plan with flying colours and hasten the complete victory of socialism and the country's reunification by energetically continuing with the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement and bringing about upsurge after upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction.

## "EMERGENCY INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON KOREA" HELD IN WEST GERMANY

An "Emergency International Conference on Korea" was held in Bonn last June under the cosponsorship of the European branch of the "Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification," a unified organization of the overseas Koreans, and the "West German Committee for Solidarity with South Koreans."

Present there were compatriots residing in many countries and scholars and representatives of democratic organizations and civilian movements from 25 countries in Europe and Asia and figures of various circles.

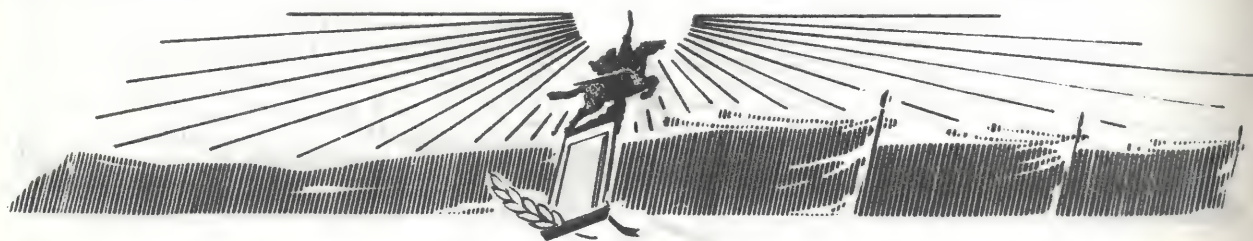
West German writer Luise Linsay made a report on the human right problem in south Korea at the conference and Choe Dok Shin, former puppet foreign minister who sought asylum in the United States, spoke, denouncing the violation of human rights by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The conference adopted a resolution on fighting on stoutly for the democratization of south Korean society and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The resolution demanded the "repeal of the Yushin Constitution" and "release of political prisoners" in south Korea. It demanded that the Japanese government break its adhesive relations with the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime in the political, economic and military fields and that the US government discontinue its military aid to south Korea.

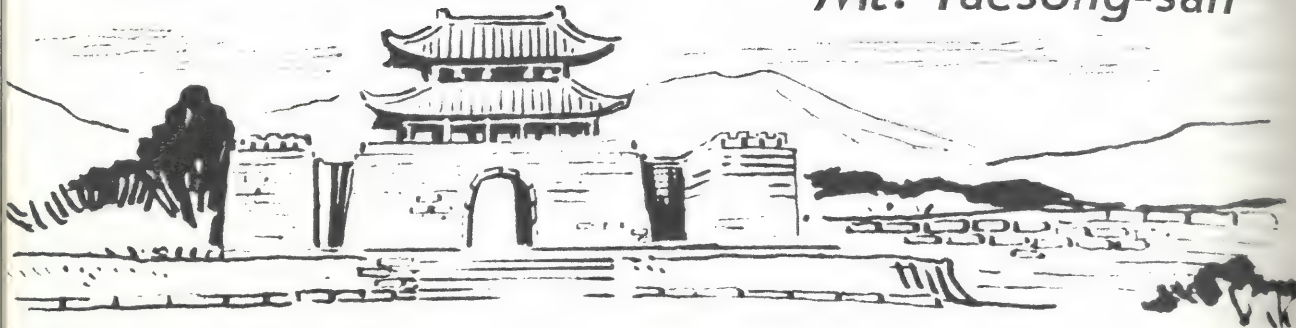
The European branch of the "Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification" issued a statement upon the opening of the conference.

It flayed the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for their traitorous crimes to perpetuate the split in violation of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement providing for achieving the reunification of the country on the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.





## Mt. Taesong-san



**MT. TAESONG-SAN** is a beautiful mountain lying northeast of Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital.

With six peaks around a deep valley it looks just like a lovely flower in full bloom. It is famed especially for many historic remains including the Anhak Palace and the walls enclosing it, both remains of the Koguryo period.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

**"We must unearth and restore the historic remains in Mt. Taesong-san, build a zoo and a botanical garden, and turn it into a recreation centre we can boast to the world."**

Under the great leader's loving care and concern Mt. Taesong-san has become an ideal cultural recreation centre, a big integrated pleasure resort, for the working people, clothed with rich and varied vegetation and provided with a zoo, a botanical garden and a modern playground, boating and swimming pools, and antique-looking graceful pavilions among green pines.

It was severely ravaged by the Japanese imperialist aggressors in the pre-liberation days and then by the US imperialist aggressors during the Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953). But now traces of such ravages can be found nowhere.

Out of his deep love for his soldiers who gave their lives for the revolution, the great leader cared to construct the cemetery of

revolutionary martyrs on the Chujak-bong Peak, the commanding peak of the mountain.

In the cemetery always steeped in the sweet fragrance of flowers lie in peace Comrade Kim Jong Suk, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter, who was faithful to the great leader throughout her life, and 100-odd commanding officers or underground revolutionary fighters, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, who died a hero's death to be faithful to the great leader during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle for the liberation and independence of the country or after liberation.

In the cemetery stands a monument bearing figures sculptured in relief, which describe the struggle from the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to the post-liberation days, and an inscription on either side of the figures.

There is a bust for each revolutionary martyr on white pedestal.

Visitors to the cemetery revive the memories of the noble revolutionary spirit and brilliant feats of the revolutionary fighters and renew their firm resolve to become genuine Juche-type revolutionaries infinitely faithful to the great leader.

Mt. Taesong-san abounds in historic remains showing the patriotism of the Koguryo people who defended the country with honour from the foreign invaders after Koguryo, a powerful state in the East, moved its capital to

Pyongyang in 427. We can cite as such the 7,218-metre-long fortified walls connecting the six peaks, the south, north and other fort gates, Somun-gak and Changsu-gak and other pavilions, the sites of more than 20 military establishments including depot, barracks and arsenal, and over 150 man-made ponds of various names such as the carp pond, the Changsu pond, the deer pond, the nine-dragon pond and so on.

At the site of the Anhak Palace with a lot of 170,000 square metres we see even now the ruins of high mud walls built over 1,500 years ago.

The walls, 7 metres high and 200 metres long, on the Somun-bong Peak have been restored to the original state, upon the great leader's instructions on unearthing, putting in order or restoring the historic remains in the mountain. The big south gate and many pavilions have been rebuilt into chaste ones with curved roofs spread like the wings of a crane, which combine Koguryo and modern architecture. The site of the Anhak Palace and over 1,000 tombs near it have been put in good order, which produced many precious relics of national culture including the famous Koguryo murals.

The Changsu-gak and Somun-gak Pavilions soaring above the old walls among green pines seem to be about to fly up into the air. The prospect from them is splendid indeed.

To the south there spreads the picturesque capital city buried in verdure. The Taedong-gang River flows down calmly glittering like silver, skirting the Mirim Plain, the Rungna-do Islet and the Chongryu-byok Cliff of Moran-bong Hill and it is lined with modern multi-storeyed buildings. To the northeast mountains and hills undulate as far as the eye can see. To the west come in sight the zoo, the botanical garden and the playground like a picture.

The zoo resembles a park and consists of over 40 vivariums. There are more than 400

kinds of animals including rare animals of over 50 species sent by the great leader. The zoo with a lot of over 270 hectares, planted with hundreds of thousands of trees, also provides home to wild pheasants and birds. Wild water fowl and other birds settle in the lake swarming with fishes in the zoo.

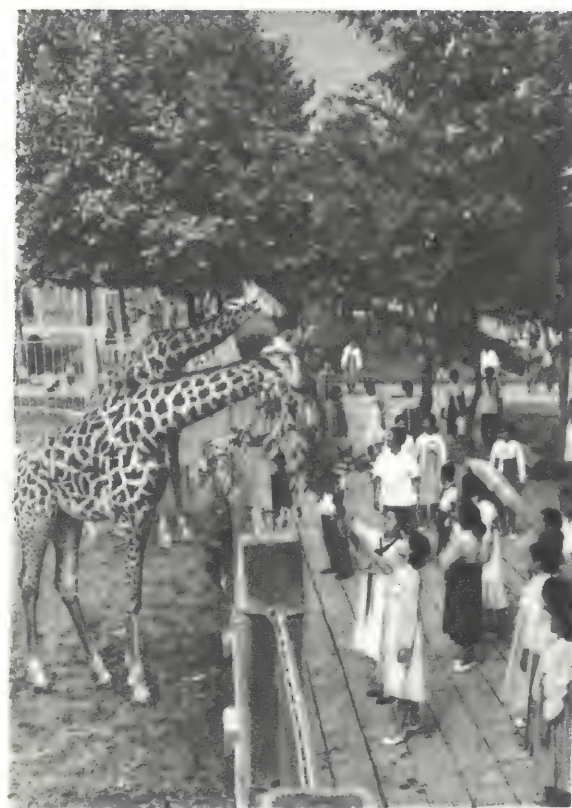
The botanical garden at the foot of the Somun-bong Peak covers an area of over 250 hectares. There are over 2,500 kinds of plants including more than 120 kinds of valuable plants sent by the great leader. Visitors are deeply impressed particularly by *Metasequoia* which the great leader raised himself during the severe war to green our land.

The garden of several hundred kinds of lovely flowers including magnolia, rose and peony, the ponds of aquatic plants including lotus and iris, the herb garden, the tree garden, the floral resources lot, the modern glasshouses, the herbarium are all an ideal

**Part of the fortress walls on Mt. Taesong-san showing our nation's resourcefulness and bravery.**







classroom giving living knowledge of plant life and a park for the working people.

The playground was built under the profound concern of the great leader to turn the mountain into a cultural recreation centre for the working people. It is provided with various modern playthings—the jet coaster that runs on overhead spiral track over 1,500 metres long at a neckbreaking speed, the monorail car shuttling a 1,000-odd-metre distance, the cyclone, the flume ride, the mad mouse, the flight tower and others.

Overjoyed children on the merry-go-round spinning to light music, people raising cheers of joy in the whirling astro-fighter, flower-cup, filter whirl, and super chair. The playground gives all visitors joy and laughter.

A loop pavement 16 kilometres long has been laid along the old walls linking the six

Exotic tropical animals are also to be seen in the central zoo



peaks so that sightseers can see the walls. At the foot of the Changsu-bong Peak, dotted with old ponds such as the carp pond, the Changsu pond, the nine-dragon pond and so on, you can see deer ambling in scores. Further down lies the Michon-ho Pool for boating side by side with a new swimming pool, adding to the summerscape of the recreation ground.

The mountain is easily accessible by sight-seeing buses and by the metro which terminates there at the Rakwon station. Modern service facilities are also available for visitors, such as buffets, refreshment rooms, booths, soft-drink stands, etc.

Showing the deep love of the great leader for the country and people, Mt. Taesong-san will get more lovely and beautiful to remain forever a celebrated mountain of the land.



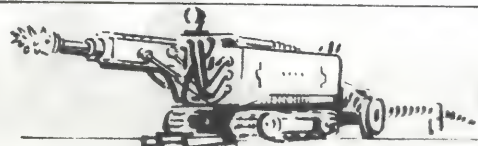
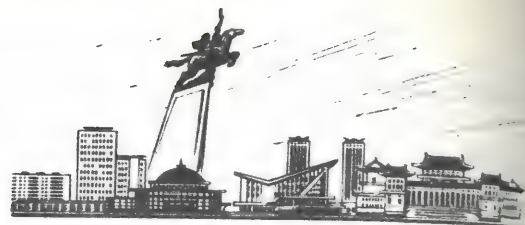
Working people on a visit to the central botanical garden

Play facilities at the Taesong-san pleasure ground which has turned into an inviting cultural recreation centre for people





# News



## Coal Miners Rush Forward at a New Chollima Speed

The workers of the Combined Anju Coal Mine, a giant colliery in the western region of our country, are rushing forward at the "Anju speed," a new Chollima speed, to fulfil this year's production plan ahead of schedule.

This year the An Ik-led tunnelling platoon of the Taehyang Pit had made the mine's highest record of tunnelling 600 metres a month since its existence. Shortly after, this record,

to our surprise, was beaten by 751 metres of the Kim Ho Gyong-led tunnelling platoon of the Youth Pit and 816 metres of the Li Jin Son-led tunnelling platoon of Pit No. 1.

Miners of the Taehyang Pit had established a new record of hewing 45,000 tons of coal a month. In these months they broke the record and raised each company's monthly coal output to 50,000 tons. The Ryongrim Pit and Pits Nos. 2 and 3 also increased their coal output 1.5 to 2 times.

## BULLETIN No. 1 FOR 35th WTTC COMES OUT

The Organizing Committee for the 35th World Table Tennis Championships and the Table Tennis Association of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea published Bulletin No. 1 for the 35th WTTC to be held in Pyongyang between April 25 and May 6, 1979.

The bulletin first introduces Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the host city of the 35th WTTC, with pictures, and gives a detailed account of the Pyongyang Gymnasium, the venue of the championships, and its makeup.

It carries an article by Chairman of the Organizing Committee for the 35th WTTC. On behalf of the Organizing Committee, he warmly welcomes the visit to our country by ITTF executives, players, officials, reporters and tourists from many countries for the 35th WTTC and assures that there will be no inconvenience in their work

and life during their stay in our country.

He says that his committee is conducting energetic activities in order to ensure the coming championships at the highest level and asks the ITTF and all its associations to give active help to it in its preparations for the championships.

It also gives the impressions of Korea by Chairman of the Asian Table Tennis Union who attended the 3rd Asian Table Tennis Championships held in April 1976.

It introduces in detail the Changgwangsan Hotel for players and officials and the Potonggang Hotel and the Pyongyang Hotel for delegations of national associations and other guests and the scenic places in our country.

It gives the information of means of journey, air liners and trains available to the guests and their timetable, and of April weather in our country and clothes suiting it.



It mentions whom the organizers will provide with free meals and hotel accommodation and how we will issue visas, gives Application for Visa (Form A) and schedule of matches and deals with medical service the guests will get, banking business and entry forms.

This bulletin will be published to No. 3 in English and French. It will inform the visiting players, officials, reporters and tourists of things which will provide convenience and help to them, and of technical and practical matters related to preparations for the championships, the meetings to be held during the competitions, leisure and other problems.

## SOUTH KOREAN STUDENT IN FRANCE COMES OVER TO THE DPRK

O Tae Sik, a south Korean student in France, came to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on May 3.

His family is in Seoul. He, working on a doctoral thesis at the Sorbonne University in Paris, felt greatly dissatisfied with the treacherous acts of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who suppress even overseas compatriots, violate their human rights and hatch plot after plot against the northern half of the Republic.

While studying the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's works, he came to long for our Republic. He came to his longed-for socialist fatherland via West Germany after escaping from France by plane on April 30.

He, regarding it as his greatest honour and pride to have come to our Republic, is spending happy and worthy days under the grateful socialist system.

On June 19, at the Moranbong Theatre a Pyongyang city mass meeting was held to welcome him.



## SOUTH KOREAN PUPPET ARMY MAJOR COMES OVER TO NORTHERN HALF OF THE REPUBLIC

Li Jun Gwang, major (35) belonging to No. 203 Intelligence Unit, No. 101 Intelligence Corps, the Intelligence Command of the south Korean puppet army, came over to the northern half of the Republic at around 11 a.m. on June 13 across the Military Demarcation Line.

He had been greatly dissatisfied with the "two Koreas" plot and new war moves of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and had firmly determined to come over to the northern half of the Republic, heard of the happy life of those who had come to the north.

While collecting information on the northern half of the Republic as an intelligence officer, he had come to clearly learn that in the north the entire people are united closely around the great leader and are enjoying genuine freedom and happiness, he said.

He is now under the good protection of an institution concerned, receiving a warm welcome of the people in the north.



## International Games

In Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital, friendship games are played frequently between our sportsmen and sportsmen who come to our country from various countries with feelings of friendship.

In June there were in the Pyongyang Gymnasium matches between male and female table tennis players of our country and Yugoslavia, between Pyongyang wrestlers and wrestlers of the SSR of Azerbaijan, USSR, between our Chobyong women's volleyball team and the "Polonia" women's volleyball team of Swidnica, Poland, between Pyongyang and Romanian judo wrestlers, and between our Amnok-gang and the Chinese public security men and women basketball teams.

The matches were held in an atmosphere of friendship amid the deep interest of sports fans and Pyongyang citizens, and players showed their high skill cultivated through their day-to-day training, winning the high acclamation of the spectators.



# Father's Desire

It was one evening in school summer vacation.

When Li Jom Gyu came back home from work, his little son Yun Sik abruptly asked him how his grandmother looks like.

"Yun Sik says today his fellows gathered and saw pictures they drew during their vacation. The next-door boy drew his grandmother very well...ho! ho!" said his wife, cooking food in the kitchen, looking at her son with loving eye.

Li Jom Gyu saw the drawing his son had brought home. It was entitled "Leaving for the Camping Station" and it was about the boy's happy family. It is natural, therefore, that it should make Yun Sik think of his grandmother.

"Yun Sik, your grandmother is in the south of the country. On account of the occupation of south Korea by the US imperialists, you cannot see your grandmother," said he.

That night Li Jom Gyu told his family about Yun Sik's grandmother and the south Korean peasants, ill-clad and hunger-stricken, under the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's harsh exploitation and oppression.

That was how Yun Sik drew his suffering grandmother in the south.

Grandmothers! Children consider them as the prop of their families and the mirror of their happiness. Yun Sik saw such good grandmothers loving their grandsons and granddaughters and gladdening them, whenever he called at his friends' houses or at the recent athletic meet.

But both father and son were pained. Father had to tell his son, who knows only happiness, about his grandmother in misery and son had to draw his unhappy grandmother.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"As long as the US imperialists continue to occupy south Korea and our country remains partitioned, the Korean people cannot live in peace even for a moment and the people in south Korea cannot extricate themselves from their present misery and pain."**

Yun Sik's father hails from Richon in Kyonggi Province. He worked for a landlord as his farm hand, swallowing all manner of insults. He joined the People's Army in July 1950 and enjoyed a happy life in the bosom of our Republic.

He was illiterate. But he is now a factory college graduate and a workteam chief at a modern big enterprise where remote control and industrial TV have been introduced in production and machines do difficult and hard labour for the workers.

He had never thought of this. Labour is pleasant and worthwhile. Every year he goes to rest home at state expense. Doctor in his charge visits him regularly for medical examination. And all his children receive free education....

Under the tender care of the fatherly leader he and his family enjoy all happiness. But he cannot share happiness with his mother in south Korea, one half of this land. Why? It is entirely due to the US imperialists and their stooges, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Even after autumn harvest the south Korean peasants have nothing left. Nevertheless, over 80 kinds of taxes are levied upon them. Many south Korean children cannot go to school and have to earn their bread by selling newspapers or chewing gums. And a great number of south Korean people commit



suicide by poison. At these news his heart goes to his mother, brothers and nephews in south Korea who are in misery and is fit to break at the thought of them. And he cannot repress his indignation with the enemy and feels the pressing need of national reunification which will enable all compatriots to enjoy a happy life under the warm care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation.

Reunification is the unanimous desire of all

## ANOTHER FASCIST OUTRAGE

As was already reported, the Pak Jung Hi fascist band branded Japan-born Korean student So Jun Sik as a "spy" 7 years ago, for the mere reason that he called for campus freedom, democracy and the peaceful reunification of the country and imposed upon him imprisonment.

It had been illegal. But this time, as soon as his prison term expired, the human butchers took him from Chonju prison into Taejon prison, using curfew, on the early morning of May 27, applying the notorious

the Korean people suffering from tragic national split.

All the nation thirsts for reunification.

But the Pak Jung Hi clique, the puppets of the US imperialists, seek to perpetuate our country's split for long-term office, raving that split is better than unification. They are running amuck to unleash even a nuclear war in Korea.

Jom Gyu's hands shake with anger and he feels a strong desire to throw the enemy into the red-hot furnace.

To fight devotedly to drive out the US imperialists and reunify the country independently, upholding the national reunification policy set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung—this is the firm resolution of Jom Gyu and all other Koreans. As mother and her son should reunite, all the compatriots in the north and the south should reunite with the joy of reunification. The day will surely come.

After reunification tractors "Chollima" made of steel produced by his factory will work in the Richon fields, and modern factories will be erected with steel made by him in place of those of foreign monopoly capitalists, and the unemployed will throw away rags and A-frames and work automatic machines and equipment.

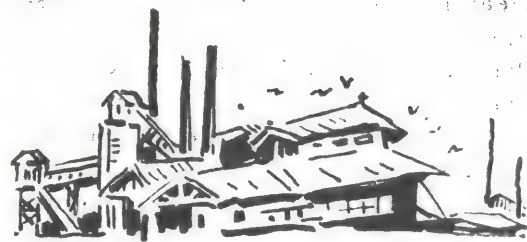
Then he will see his son's drawing representing his smiling grandmother in a happy home.

"public security law," the severest homicidal law in the world.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique put him again into prison to intimidate the fighting south Korean students and people, suppress their ever-mounting anti-"government" sentiments, hide the truth of barbarous torture inflicted upon him and their faked-up "campus spying case" and save their "Yushin" rule from crisis. But this attempt is in vain.

It only revealed the truth of the harshest suppression of human rights in the world and their dirty colours as a military fascist tyrant and will hasten their doom.





## Dependence of South Korean Economy on Foreign Capital and Its Ruin

The south Korean economy is suffering from a serious crisis.

Production is in a great upheaval, small and medium enterprises close down their doors in large numbers, more and more people get out of jobs, prices skyrocket and the people's living conditions go from bad to worse.

The economic crisis, which has become a serious social problem now in south Korea, is chiefly due to its economy's dependence upon US, Japanese and other foreign monopoly capital as a colonial economy.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have introduced foreign capital and made the south Korean economy dependent on it, even betraying national sovereignty to the foreign forces.

They are blabbing that they need foreign capital for the "modernization" of their economy and their economic "independence."

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"The introduction of foreign capital leads to a state of dependence and national bankruptcy. This will only result in plunging the already ruined south Korean economy deeper into the abyss of hopeless destruction and in making south Korea more and more dependent on imperialism."**

Monopoly capital claims dependence and domination.

Foreign monopoly capital seeking high profits, cheap labour and colonial market is incompatible with independent economy, and there can be no economic independence without political independence.

Such a "regime," which can neither exercise sovereignty, dependent upon foreign forces, nor maintain itself without foreign backing, can never build an independent economy through the introduction of monopoly capital. If it tries to do so, it is making an ass of itself.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's introduction of foreign capital is aimed at establishing the political and economic footholds of their fascist rule through fostering comprador capital. When they seized "power" at the point of the bayonet they had no socio-political footings.

The military fascist junta enticed foreign monopoly capital into south Korea in order to tide over their economic crisis. The south Korean economy dependent on foreign "aid" had been suffering from a crisis. In the 1960s their economic crisis became more acute owing to the financial crisis of the foreign imperialist economy on which they relied. They concluded a number of shackling agreements with the countries which had embarked on overseas expansion and brought in monopoly capital on a large scale.

Their introduction of foreign capital is also associated with the militarization of the south Korean economy.

They are crying out that they need more foreign capital to "build up strength" for the north-south confrontation and foreign capital is directly linked up with "security."

Foreign capital is the main economic lever for the militarization of the south Korean economy. This is clear from the fact that more than 70 per cent of foreign capital is invested in the economic branches connected with strengthening military power.

They use foreign capital for their fraud and money-making.

They pocket a large part of foreign capital in the form of credit and get "political funds" and honorarium from monopolies investing their capital in south Korea.

Six per cent of the population is said to possess 90 per cent of south Korea's wealth.

Reactionary bureaucrats and comprador capitalists amassed a huge amount of wealth

through such fraud in addition to the cruel plunder of the working people.

The "black fusion" with the Japanese monopolies, which is severely flayed at home and abroad, is the chief political background of their fraud.

Because foreign capital is the main lever for keeping their "regime," amassing their fortune and militarizing the economy, they resort to every means to entice foreign capital.

To this end, they adopted a "law on the introduction of foreign capital" according to foreign capital the privileges to run enterprises and squeeze profits freely in south Korea and concluded a "taxation agreement" exempting foreign capital from taxes or reducing its taxes, an "industrial ownership agreement" allowing the patent right and economic and technical control and many other humiliating agreements. They also took steps to liberalize enterprise and make prices, currency exchange rate and interests close to the open ones to allow more monopoly capital to make inroads into south Korea.

Taking advantage of worsening political and economic crises and the foreign capital-favouring policy of the Pak Jung Hi clique, foreign capital infiltrates into leading economic branches and controls them freely.

It controls 80 per cent of electric power industry, 99 per cent of iron and metal industries, 96 per cent of engineering industry and accessory manufacture and 84 per cent of fibre and sundries production. It also manages more than 10 credit banks, directly meddling in enterprise activities. This shows that south Korea's key industries are controlled by foreign capital.

Foreign capital enters into partnership with south Korean comprador capital and controls all enterprise activities—hiring and dismissing employees, organization of production, sale of products, etc., using its superiority in investment, technique and experience in management, and thus exploits workers freely and makes huge profits.

The wages of the south Korean workers employed at foreign monopolies are much lower than those in their countries and the prices of their products in south Korea are higher than the capitalist market prices.

Foreign capital made 243 million dollars of profits alone in the first half of 1976 from low wages and monopoly prices.

South Korea is dependent on foreign countries for raw and other materials, as well as for capital and machines and equipment. It imports more than 80 per cent of raw materials. Enterprises cannot work when materials don't come from abroad.

Foreign capital, together with the anti-popular economic policy of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, is the main obstacle to the development of the national economy in south Korea.

Small and medium enterprises accounting for 96 per cent of the total enterprises in south Korea find it hard to maintain themselves under the pressure of foreign enterprises.

In 1976 more than 80 per cent of small and medium enterprises reduced, suspended or ceased operation or went bankrupt on account of the dearth of funds and raw materials. Afterwards, the situation of these kinds of enterprises was no better.

Enterprises built with foreign credit by the Pak Jung Hi clique find themselves in financial difficulties because their technical equipment is very poor, their production cost is high and so their products cannot compete with those of other enterprises on the market, and 85 per cent of them are deficit ones. In recent months 16 of such enterprises handed over their management to the credit banks due to financial difficulties.





The bankruptcy of small and medium enterprises made hundreds of thousands of people unemployed or semi-employed in these years.

Monopoly capital adversely affects south Korean agriculture.

More than 80,000 hectares of farm land were offered from 1968 to 1976 only for making "industrial districts" of foreign monopolies and roads and a large rural population was uprooted from there. This resulted in the reduction of agricultural production and worsening agricultural crisis.

Foreign capital brings about the heavy dependence and helpless ruin of the south Korean economy.

The introduction of foreign capital by the

## Sea Cucumber

Sea cucumber is an echinoderm belonging to the Holothuroidea. It is one of our marine specialities, and it is highly nutritious and has special taste if cooked.

It widely ranges in the shallow waters off our east, west and south coasts.

It is shaped like a cylinder 20 to 30 cm long, and its back is covered with many conical warts. About the mouth it has 20 or so tactile and prehensile tentacles.

Its body colour varies according to its habitats. Generally its back is blackish green or bay and its belly is reddish brown or grey.

Usually it occurs where the water is 10 to 20 metres deep, occasionally 30 metres deep, and likes the shade of sea weeds growing rank on the sludgy, sandy bottom of a limpid sea. It crawls 50 metres or so a day on the tube feet attached to its belly in three rows and feeds on microdiatoms, protozoans and organisms living in the sludgy sands.

It does not live where the sea water is affected by fresh water or it is not clear, and it blows the guts out of itself and dies in the dirty and polluted waters. Yet its vitality is so strong that it reproduces guts and regains life within one or two months once the water gets clear. Even when it is cut to pieces, it does not die and each piece grows to be an independent living thing in a favourable life environment.

It becomes gluttonous and grows up fast in

Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is a treacherous act of reducing the south Korean economy to a colonial economy dependent on foreign capital and turning south Korea into a source of labour and raw materials and a commodity market for foreign monopoly capital; and it is an anti-popular act of forcing poverty upon the south Korean people and totally denying their rights.

It is also an unpardonable criminal act to hinder our country's reunification and freeze its division.

Only when the entire people achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country in close unity against the foreign aggressors and their lackeys, they can save the south Korean economy and people from ruin and sad plight and attain national prosperity.

*the water whose temperature is between 10 and 15 degrees C. But when the water gets warmer than 23 degrees C or cooler than 3 degrees C, it hides between stones or in sludge for summer or winter sleep. Its spawning season is from June to August, when the water temperature stands at 18 to 20 degrees C. When three years old, the young become mature enough to lay eggs.*

*It is used for preparing tasty dishes and highly valued as a tonic.*

*In our country sea cucumber is artificially cultivated on a big scale while actively protecting and propagating it. As a result, its harvest is steadily increasing every year.*



Serial

# Outline of Korean History (6)

## KOREA IN THE YEARS OF THREE KINGDOMS (1ST CENTURY B.C.—MID-7TH CENTURY A.D.)

### 4) Proud Culture in the Period of Three Kingdoms

#### HERITAGE IN THE FIELD OF SCIENCE—ASTRONOMICAL CHART OF KOGURYO

In Koguryo with a high standard of culture, astronomy also made significant headway. Already in the early 2nd century an astronomer called Ilja made systematic lists of planetary motions and weather change.

In Pyongyang there was an astronomical observatory. A detailed astronomical chart was worked out on the basis of close observation of planetary motions. It was carved on a stone to hand it down to posterity. Chonsang Ryolcha Bunyajido, an astronomical chart of the spherical cosmos, worked out in 1395, is preserved even today.

Seen on the empty spaces of this star chart are various explanatory notes and the geometrical interpretation. On the chart the celestial sphere is projected on the plane surface with the North Pole placed in the centre and 1,467 stars are drawn on 282 constellations and their positions are

shown precisely. Also visible on this chart are the equatorial, zodiacal and Arctic circles as well as circles of longitude and mysterious Milky Way. Along with the star charts drawn on the ceilings of the tombs with mural paintings of wrestling and dancing built in the years of the Koguryo dynasty, this star chart shows that astronomy had a high development in the period of that dynasty.

#### KOGURYO TOMB MURALS

The people of Koguryo added an immortal chapter to the history of culture of our nation by creating a splendid culture conducive to the treasure house of human culture.

This is confirmed by many achievements in different dom-

ains—science, technology, literature, art, etc.

What holds the foremost place in the fine arts in the period of the three kingdoms is the Koguryo tomb murals. In this respect it is safe in saying that these mural paintings can be called the cream of the culture created by the talented people of Koguryo.

These tombs are to be found around Chian, the old capital of Koguryo, in the basin of the Taedong-gang River and in the areas of Hwanghae Province. Many tombs contain mural paintings and more than 50 tombs discovered so far are already known for murals. Typical of those are Anak Tomb No. 3, Susanri Tomb and three tombs in Kangso.

Anak Tomb No. 3 in Anak county, Hwanghae Province, is the tomb of a Koguryo king which was built in the middle of the 4th century.

This tomb is composed of four big chambers, a long gallery and a stone gate, supported by quadrangle and octagonal columns. It is reminiscent of a magnificent underground palace. The walls of all the chambers and gallery are built with well-trimmed big stones and the ceiling is supported by parallel triangular or parallel rafters. Murals found inside this tomb are awesome in size and diverse in themes. Pain-

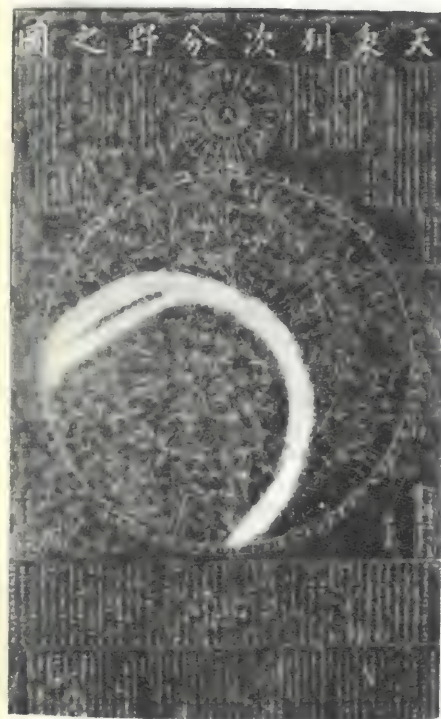


ted on the walls in the gate and in the front chamber are guardians of the king, scenes of wrestling, dancing and musical performance. Portrayed on the wall of the west chamber are plump faces of the deceased couple, indicative of their pompous life, attended by subjects and court ladies in a gorgeous chamber. Pictures of kitchen, butcher's shop, well, cowshed, stable and garage are to be found in the east chamber. Seen on the long wall of the gallery is a fresco of a parade of 250 men guarding the king—civil officials and military officers on horseback, soldiers armed with various types of weapons, a musical band and acrobats. Anak Tomb No. 3 is regarded as the largest and richest in themes among the Koguryo tombs so far known.

The three tombs in Kangso are also the best ones in the Koguryo tomb murals.

The tombs in Kangso county,

Star chart



South Pyongan Province, were built around the 7th century. They are classified as big, middle and small in size and each tomb has one chamber built with big trimmed stones. Murals are only to be found in the tombs of big and middle size.

Four walls are decorated with murals of fantastic animals, symbolic of guardians—*chujak* or Red Phoenix, on the south wall, *hyonmu* or Tortoise-Serpent, on the north wall, *chongryong* or Blue Dragon, on the east wall, and *paekho* or White Tiger, on the west wall. Painted on the ceilings and upper parts of walls in the two tombs are flying angels, cloud and arabesque and lotus and grotesque animals. From the Kangso three tombs we can see the highly developed architecture and painting in the period of Koguryo.

Here we come across murals with expressive touches showing the Koguryo people's artistic talents and their strong and sturdy character. So, these tombs might well be called underground palaces of fine arts.

A first characteristic of murals of tomb chambers in the period of Koguryo can be seen in the vivid and true portrayal of all themes. Paintings contain scenes of horsemen hunting roe deer and tiger, a warrior driving his armour-clad horse into the castle to destroy the enemy, two Herculean men in a wrestling bout and a grand procession escorting the king and other paintings—these are an epitome representing the militant spirit of the people of Koguryo and her great power. A painting which depicts beautifully decorated ladies wearing the traditional costumes—variegated silk jackets and flowing, full-length pleated skirts—and a picture which describes dancers dancing to cheerful music—these are rightly regarded as exquisite works lending a feeling of true

life and full of artistic effect.

A second characteristic is that their line drawing is lively, soft and elegant. Paintings of Tortoise-Serpent, Blue Dragon and White Tiger give so powerful, skilful brushwork to the character and movement of ferocious animals that one can almost see them right now jumping at him with a terrible roar.

The painting of imaginative flying angels drawn with graceful and soft touches is so impressive that one feels like seeing figures vibrant with life lightly flying in the sky with their flower-patterned garments fluttering in the breeze.

A third characteristic is especially manifest in the fact that they suffered from the action of time, a thousand and hundreds of years, but still preserve the original brilliance of colour. The paintings, probably drawn by the medium of mineral pigments, have suffered much from moisture and subter-

A mural—Red Phoenix



anean waters in the dark tombs for a long period but they still retain the original colour of great liveliness and freshness.

Certainly the decorative power displayed by the Koguryo people is undeniable, and they left a full record of a remarkable artistic capacity in the history of the world's ancient pictorial art.

## CHOMSONGDAE, ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY IN KYONGJU

In Kyongju, capital of Silla, there are remains of Chomsongdae, astronomical observatory, illustrating good evidence of a developing astronomy in that time.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"In the first half of the 7th century our ancestors already built Chomsongdae, the world-famous astronomical observatory, thus greatly contributing to the development of meteorology and astronomy."

A mural—Tortoise-Serpent



This observatory built in the first half of the 7th century is believed to be the oldest among those now remaining on earth. It is a splendid tower-typed structure piled up with quadrilaterally trimmed stones circularly on the square pedestal, its upper part gradually becoming smaller in size. The whole pile is topped by square-shaped double stone frames. It is 9.17 metres in height and 5.2 metres in diameter at the bottom.

The middle of the structure facing the south is furnished with one square metre hole, through which to climb to the top with the help of ladder.

Each side of the pedestal is 6 metres, which indicates four directions, north, south, east and west. The observatory takes the form of flower vase, giving an admirable symmetry. No gluing agent is used in piling up stones. More than 1,300 years have elapsed since its erection, but it still stands majestically.

For the observation of weather conditions and movements of heavenly bodies, various instruments were housed at the top of this observatory tower. Astronomical and meteorological observations were very elaborate and this is

proved by a catalogue of solar eclipse, lunar eclipse, comet, meteor and particular meteorological phenomena. Chomsongdae is a treasured cultural relic illustrating a developed astronomy and architecture of Silla.

## SPLENDID GOLD CROWN

In the period of the three kingdoms kings wore gold crown to show the highest sign of imperial dignity as a symbol of the highest representative.

Crowns were found in Silla and Paekje kings' tombs. Crowns vary in shape. The most magnificent crown is the one discovered at a tomb in the vicinity of Kyongju.

The crown made of pure gold, consists of inner and outer frames. The crown is 44.5 cm in height and 18.5 cm in diameter. The hoop of outer frame, spherical in form, is edged with flower-shaped excrescences. Fastened to each side of the headpiece of inner frame

A mural—White Tiger





are two feathered plates with patterns. Outer and inner frames are richly studded with petal-shaped small pearls and jade-green beads. So, when the crown is touched with the hand they sound sweet, radiating dazzling light.

The gold crown was in use to mystify the king, the supreme ruler of the feudal state. Though it is soaked with the sweat and blood of the masses of the people the crown is a treasured relic vividly showing the high level of metal workmanship and artistic talents of the people in the period of the three kingdoms.

### TOMB OF KING MUNYONG IN THE PAEKJE DYNASTY

Culture of Paekje also had a high development like Koguryo and Silla. But when the kingdom

Gold crown



was ruined in face of the Tang invasion, many cultural relics were perished and looted. Very few, therefore, remain now.

The remains discovered in the tomb of King Munyong (501-523), the 24th king of Paekje, which is situated in Kongju county, South Chungchong Province, clearly indicate the high standard of Paekje culture.

Unearthed from this tomb were fragmentary ornaments attached to a pair of gold crowns, gold earrings, a gold hairpin, bracelet, crooked beads and many other relics—88 kinds and 2,560 pieces. The tomb stone with an inscription suggests that the erection of this tomb can be traced to 515 when the king was living. Particularly noteworthy among the relics unearthed from the tomb are ornaments of the two gold crowns worn by the king and his wife and the gold earrings used by the queen.

These ornaments are somewhat distinguished from those of Silla in shape and in the technical aspect of ornamentation. They look like beacon flares and the hoop is made of the gold plate with an arabesque openwork design resembling the flares. Petal-shaped thin gold thread pendants hang down in the front side of the crown used by the king. This adds a great deal to the effect of colour and sound. Therefore, as the king walks or moves, pendants might have emitted sweet sound, radiating dazzling sparkle. In the centre of the queen's crown orna-

ment is a relief decorated with lotus patterns instead of pendants.

The technical aspect of ornamentation revealed in the crown ornaments discovered in King Munyong's tomb is almost the same as the openworking seen from crown fragments from the Koguryo excavations. This shows that the two kingdoms enjoyed close contacts in the realm of culture.

Gold earrings excavated from this tomb together with the ornaments of gold crowns, are one of the best works showing the high standard of metalworking industry of Paekje and the noble taste of her people. The earring is made of gold thread with many petal-shaped gold plate fragments and green beads fastened to it. Besides, three bronze mirrors, five knives and other bronze articles, and many beads were excavated in this tomb.

The finds from King Munyong's tomb give us an idea of the riotous life the feudal rulers of Paekje lived at the expense of the people and, at the same time, point to the thriving culture in those days.

Pagodas and Buddhist images of Paekje remaining up to now, as well as Buddhist temples and images, paintings and industrial art objects in the Asuka period of Japan which were made with the help of Paekje technicians—all this bespeaks that Paekje culture was widely spread at home and abroad with great impact.

(To Be Continued)

## West European Regional Meeting of Solidarity for Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea

The West European Regional Meeting of Solidarity for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was held in Paris (Ivry) in April.

The meeting was attended by Lelio Basso, Chairman of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; Ettore Biocca, Professor at the Rome University, Italy; Claude Poperen, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of France; Serge Boucheny, French Communist Senator; Jacque Laloe, Communist Mayor of Ivry; Andre Aubry, Chairman of the French Action Committee to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and Mayor of Antony; Jean Dory, General Secretary, and Guy Dupre, Deputy General Secretary, of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; Giancarla Codrignani, Senator of Italy; Michel Genot, Acting Chairman of the France-Korea Friendship Association; Philippe Macheffer, Member of the Guidance Committee of the Socialist Party of France, Foreign Policy Adviser to the First Secretary of the Socialist Party and Senator; Robert Opetit, Member of the Political Bureau of the Progressive de Gaullists' Union of France; Luis de Azevedo, Chairman of the Portuguese Committee for Supporting Korea's Democratic and Peaceful Reunification; Rene Ecuyer, General Secretary of the Geneva Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification; Christophe Dressler, Member of the Central Committee of the Swiss Progressive Organizations; Granville V. Stone, Vice-Chairman of the British Committee for Supporting the Reunification of Korea; Domingos Lopez, Representative of the Portuguese Communist Party; Nicole Dreyfus, General Secretary of the French Democratic Lawyers' Association; Anne-Marie Berg, Member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Left Party of Norway; Dario Ghisletta, Deputy General Secretary, and Member of the Political Bureau, of the Swiss Independent Socialist Party; Remy Gillis, General Secretary of the Belgian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification; Saarnio

Pekka, Member of the Executive Committee, and Secretary in Charge of Information, of the Central Committee of the Finnish People's Democratic League; and many representatives of political parties and public organizations, parliamentarians, university professors and men of the press in France and from Italy, Portugal, Belgium, Switzerland, Britain, Norway, Finland and other West European countries.

Delegates who had attended the Second Session of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea were present at the meeting as observers.

After declaring the meeting open congratulatory speeches were made by Claude Poperen, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of France, and Jacque Laloe, Communist Mayor of Ivry.

At the meeting, Ettore Biocca, Professor at the Rome University, Italy, delivered a report.

The reporter reminded first the attendants that the just solution of the Korean question is of very great importance for the whole mankind, said that the voice supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is ringing out louder from the whole world and stressed that the Korean people's struggle for their country's reunification should be supported and encouraged more powerfully.

He pointed out that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea fully representing the will of the Korean people claims their right to live in a reunified independent country and referred to the five-point policy for national reunification proposed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

He stated that the DPRK has made untiring, persevering and sincere efforts to remove the danger of war and correctly solve the Korean problem and proposed to conclude a peace agreement with the United States, and he explained the correctness of this proposal.

He thoroughly exposed the policy of aggression and war against Korea followed by the US imperialists



who occupied south Korea, concocted the puppet regime and ignited the Korean war.

He gave a detailed account of the birth of the DPRK and its rapid progress under the sagacious guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genocidal and destructive three-year war unleashed by the US imperialists and of the great successes gained by the Korean people in the building of socialism after the war.

South Korea still remains under the military occupation of the foreign forces and a typical fascist system is kept there, he said and fully exposed the treacherous and dirty nature of the south Korean puppet regime and the criminal acts of US imperialism to keep hold on south Korea indefinitely, citing concrete facts.

He pointed to the unjustness of the "cross recognition" and the "simultaneous entry into the UN" of the north and south of Korea advocated by the splitters seeking to bisect Korea permanently, branding them as a total violation of the right of the Korean people and peace, and stressed that Korea has the right to be reunified to be one independent state.

Demanding that the United States occupying south Korea respect the dignity and personality of the south Korean people, he noted:

I demand that the United States carry out the resolution of the UN General Assembly by withdrawing all the foreign troops from south Korea as they pledged.

This will be the first step towards Korea's reunification and her peace.

Korea's independent and peaceful reunification is not only the desire of the entire Korean people but the demand of the people of the whole world loving justice and peace.

Since there exist war danger and the absurd "two Koreas" plot constantly threatening world peace and progress, the peoples of all countries in the world should further strengthen the solidarity movement to support the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country.

The report was followed by speeches of the personages of all circles from many countries.

Speakers thoroughly exposed and scathingly condemned the criminal "two Koreas" plot of US imperi-

alism and the south Korean puppet clique, its lackeys, and their new war moves and violation of human rights, and extended firm support and solidarity to the Korean people in their national reunification cause.

Particularly, they stressed that Korea should be reunified as soon as possible according to the three principles and five-point policy for national reunification advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and manifested their firm resolve to conduct more extensively the solidarity movement to support Korea's reunification.

Congratulatory messages from political parties, public organizations and individual personages of various countries were read out at the meeting.

The meeting closed with success after adopting its statement, an action programme and an appeal to the governments, parliaments, political parties and public organizations of West European countries and a letter to the south Korean people.

The statement denounced the "two Koreas" plot of the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and their new war manoeuvres, demanded that the United States pull out all its troops and conventional and nuclear weapons at once from south Korea and dismantle its military bases and pointed out:

Korea is one and can never be two.

We hold that Korea's reunification should be realized on the basis of the three principles and five-point policy for national reunification put forward by the DPRK Government. They are the most reasonable and correct ones reflecting the main trend of our age towards independence, peace and unification.

We appeal to the political parties, public organizations and personages of West Europe to form a broad united front for Korea's reunification, widely expose and condemn the "two Koreas" plan of the US, Japanese and south Korean authorities and express firm solidarity with the just cause of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country.

We call upon the governments, political parties and public organizations of all countries and international organizations loving justice and peace to conduct energetic activities for guaranteeing the success of the Second World Conference for Supporting Korea's Reunification to be held in Tokyo in November this year.

LIBRETTO

REVOLUTIONARY OPERA



## CHARACTERS

Hwang Sok Min (real name Kim Chol Min), composer

Myong Hui, his wife, head of the twice-Chollima fruit-growing team

Sun I, his daughter, a girl from the Kungang-san Mountain

Producer

Ae Ryon, a choreographer

Chang Su, a fisherman, Sun I's fiance

Old Pak, medicinal-herb gatherer on the Kungang-san Mountain

Ibbuni, a girl from the Kungang-san Mountain

Ok Hui, a girl from the Kungang-san Mountain

Guerrilla commander

People of Kungang village, members of the amateur song and dance group, fishermen, lumberjacks, artistes, a capitalist, policemen and others



## PROLOGUE

### AUTUMN IN THE 1960S. KUMGANG-SAN MOUNTAIN.

As the curtain rises the stage lightens to reveal a beautiful landscape. While the orchestra plays the overture Hwang Sok Min stands deep in thought, gazing at the beautiful Kumgang-san. A *pangchang* is sung and what he sees in his imagination appears in the background. Fairies descend from a rainbow-spanned sky. The poor little girl Sun I appears and calls out: "Daddy!" Myong Hui follows her and embraces her.

Women's *pangchang*:

Kumgang-san, Kumgang-san mountain  
high,  
Round you many tales are woven.  
Shall the girl whom we hear cry  
A new legend be unfolding?

Composer Hwang Sok Min is lost in deep thought, looking at the beautiful  
Kumgang-san Mountain



Their figures disappear.

Sok Min:

My daughter, I cannot forget  
Your tears the day we separated.  
Your voice is calling to me yet  
And through the peaks reverberating.

Mixed *pangchang*:

The hero of our tale has come  
To write the Song of Kumgang-san.

There appears the title:

## THE SONG OF KUMGANG-SAN MOUNTAIN

A Revolutionary Opera

The lights fade.

## ACT ONE

THE SAME DAY.  
THE VALLEY OF OKRYU-DONG.



Kumgang-san girls meet artistes from the provincial capital

As the stage grows light girls' voices are heard. Calling out "Sun I!" Ibbuni enters with other girls gathering herbs. An attractive song and dance is performed by the girls.

Song and dance:

The scene is fair and life is splendid.  
Kumgang-san abounds in treasures.  
By Piro-bong Peak we find wild *insam*  
root  
And white bellflowers in Okryu-dong  
Valley.

O Kumgang-san, mountain of the  
people!

The scene is fair and life is  
splendid.

Laughing, the girls climb to a rock.

A noble symbol of Korea,  
Twelve thousand peaks rise high.  
We praise the mountain Kumgang-san,  
Which all the world admires.

O Kumgang-san, mountain of the  
people!

The scene is fair and life is  
splendid.

The song and dance is at its height. Sok  
Min, the producer, Ae Ryon and Old Pak,

the herb gatherer, enter and watch the  
girls singing and dancing. Girls take  
flowers from the hands of Sun I and run  
away. Sun I chases them and runs into  
Old Pak.

Sun I: Dear me!

She bows to the old man.

Old Pak: Girls, artistes have come from the  
provincial capital.

Sok Min: He is a producer and she, Ae Ryon,  
is a choreographer.

Producer: He is Hwang Sok Min, a com-  
poser from Pyongyang. He is going  
to write a work for our province to  
present at the Art Festival.

The girls rejoice.

Girls:

Here is a girl of whom we're proud.  
Last year a song of yours she sang  
In the Art Festival and won  
The name of songbird of Kumgang-san.

Ibbuni pushes Sun I forward.

Sun I:

So to compose new songs you have  
come  
To our village of Kumgang-san!





Kumgang-san girls gather medicinal herbs, singing of the mountain which is beautiful and good to live in

Girls:

The tales of Kumgang-san, of course, are nice.  
But please write songs about our present life.

So fascinating are Manmulsang Peak, Kuryong-yon and Paldam Ponds  
That visitors stand rooted to the spot.  
The beauty of Kumgang-san is so great.  
People from all the world here congregate.

Sok Min:

New life has blossomed under the leader's sun,  
Brought joy to the once tragic Kumgang-san.  
Once fairies would come here, the people say.  
But all of you are fairies here today.

The girls surround Sok Min with affection.

Girls:

Kumgang-san with its crystal streams  
Is famed for beauty in Korea.  
Once Paradise seemed to be in heaven,  
Today, however, it is here.

First Girl: Well, come down quickly.

Sun I: Please help us with our singing and dancing while you are here!

Sok Min: All right, I will help you.

The girls rejoice.

Ok Hui: Sun I! Let's go down, Sun I. Hurry up!

The girls bow and go out.

Sok Min: Sun I?! Well, I suppose many girls have the same name. (Falls into deep thought.)

Old Pak: Is anything wrong with that?

Sok Min: Before liberation I lived south of Kumgang-san Mountain.

Old Pak: Oh, I see.

Sok Min:

Though long separated from my family,  
I can't forget my beloved daughter.

Sok Min, producer and Ae Ryon:

Even after liberation and during the war  
I could not find where my dear ones were.

Sok Min: I would like to write music about Kumgang-san. So would you help me to meet an innovator?

Old Pak: Very well. I think the mother of Sun I, the girl you've just met, will suit you.

Sok Min: Then please introduce me to her.

Old Pak: Let's go to her.

Men's pangchang:

To long-awaited Kumgang-san I have returned,  
Its land and people are dear to me.

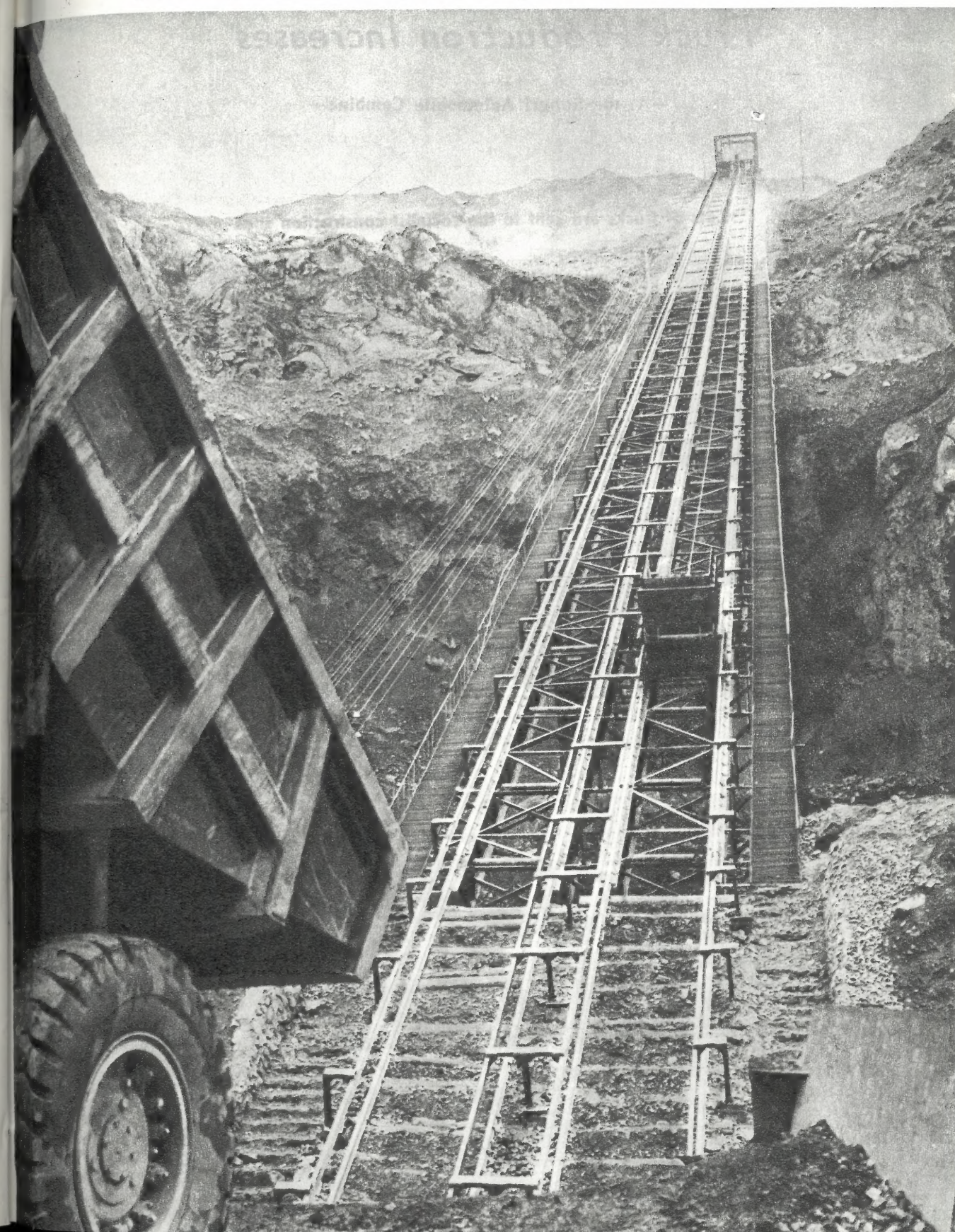
Exit all to the singing of the pangchang.

The lights fade.

(To Be Continued)

No. 89733

## Skips of the Chaeryong Mine

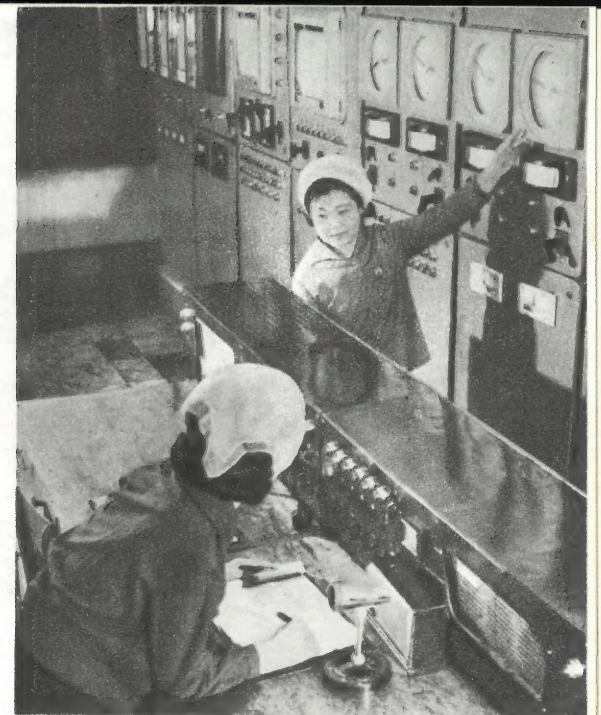
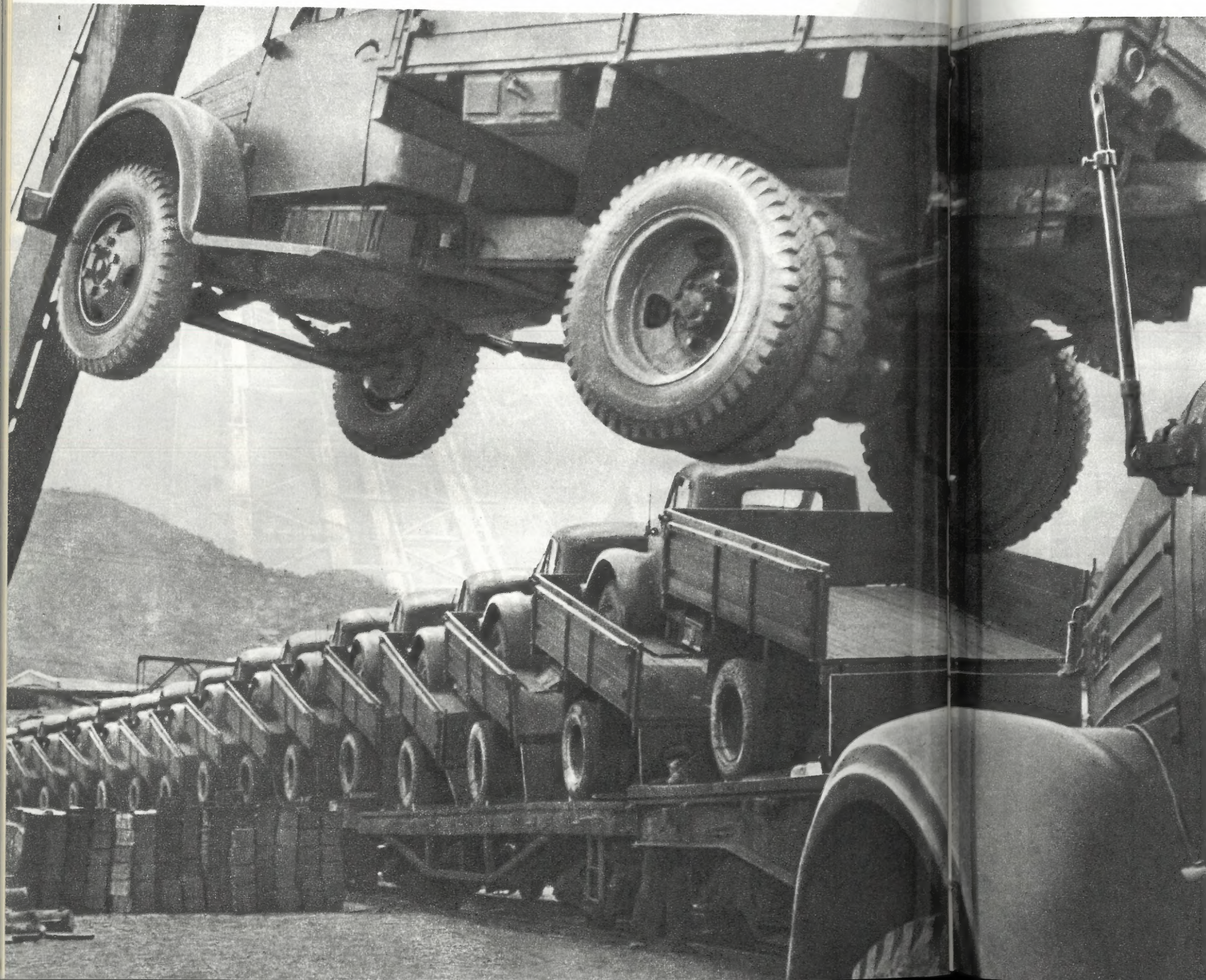




# Truck Production Increases

—At the Sungri Automobile Combine—

Lots of trucks are sent to the socialist construction sites



The remote-control room for heat treatment

Trucks "Konsol" roll off the assembly line



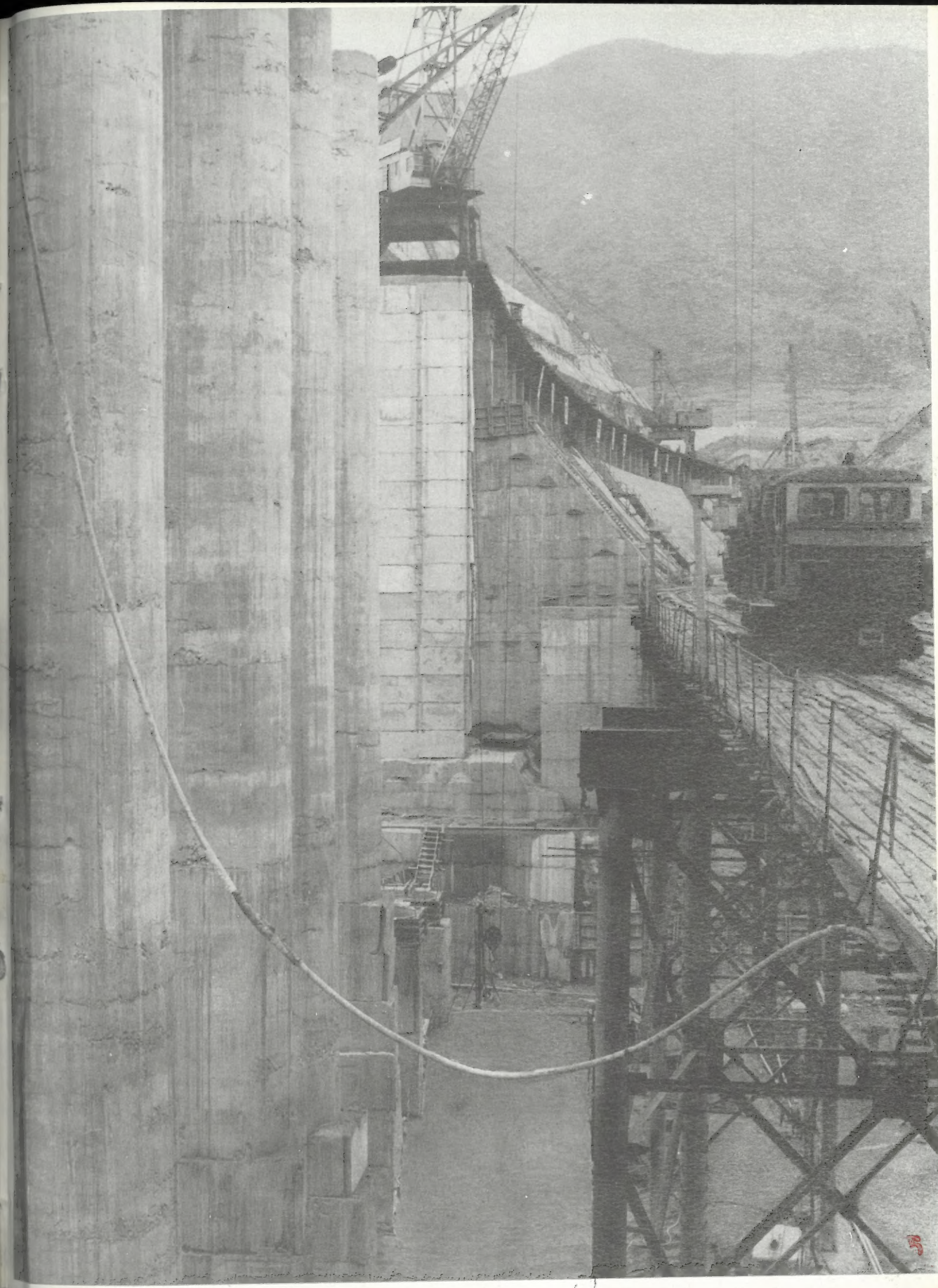




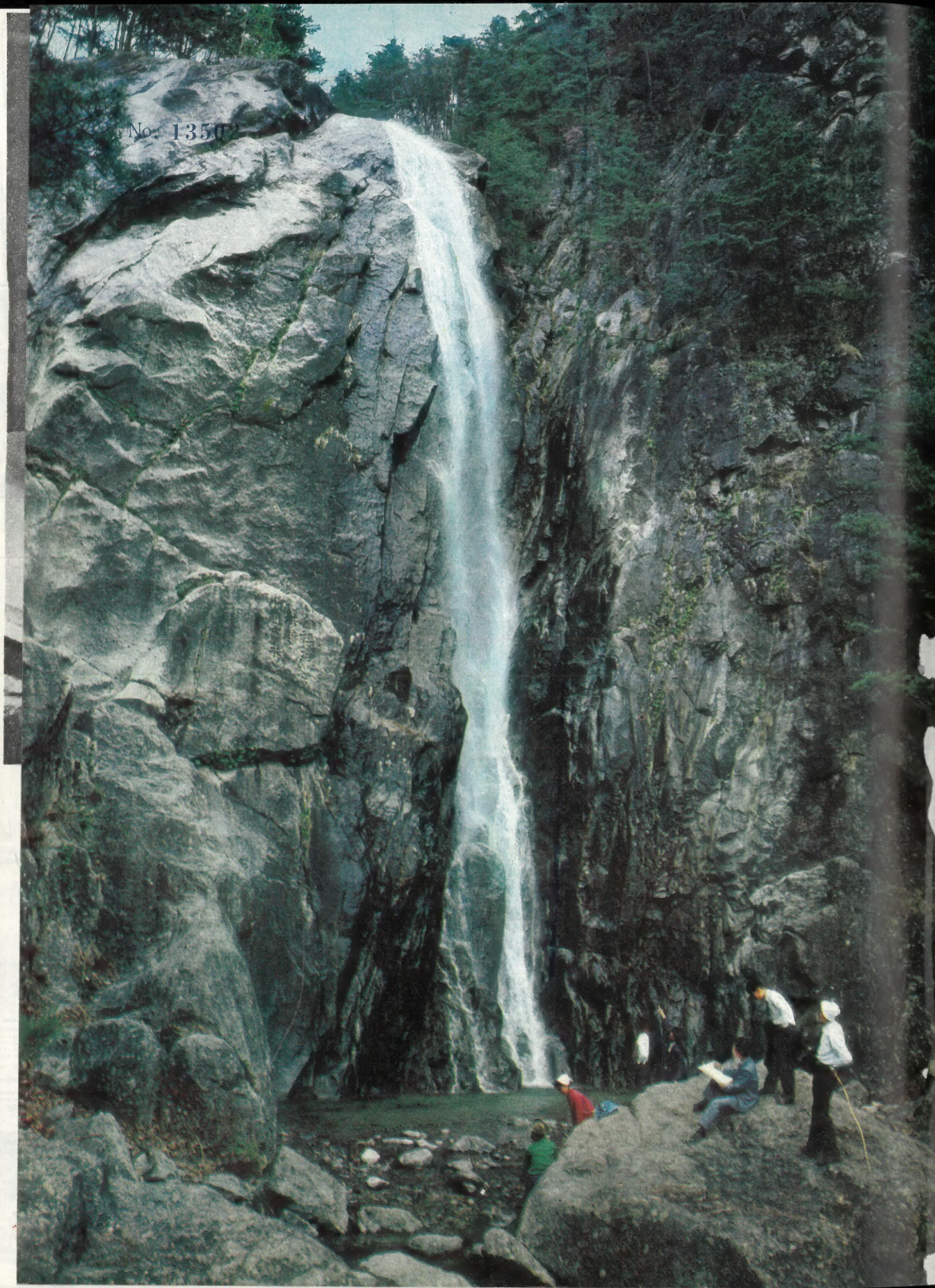
Pressing method is introduced in production



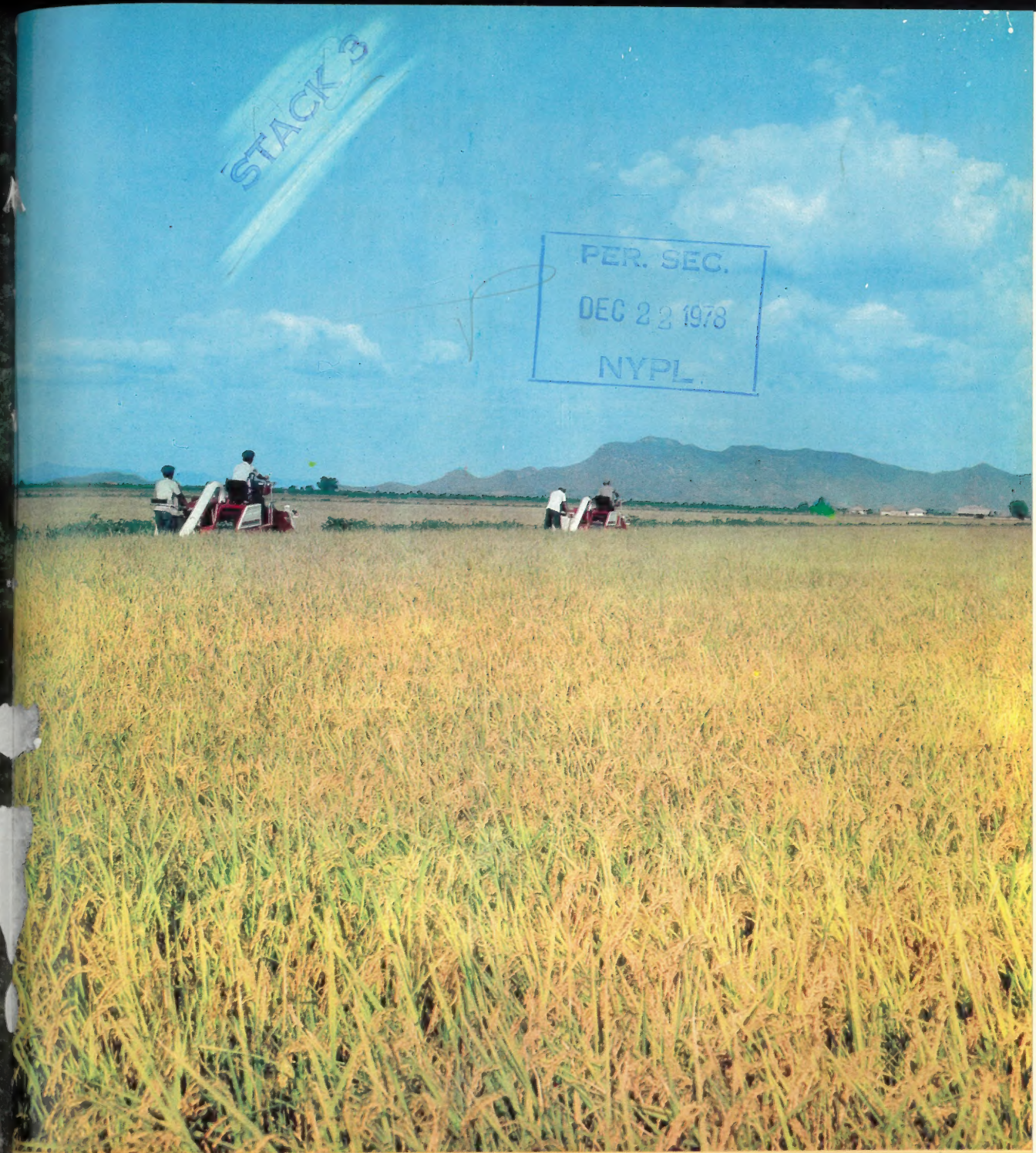
Engine bodies are processed







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